THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 12, and 14.

Spur for N.E. Shipbuilding; 50 P. C. Cut in Motorcars? Italians Admit Naples Hit

The World's Day—July 21, 1941

New England: Shipyard Expansion Indorsed

Speed-up of New England shipbuilding activities through a $10,150,000 expansion of plant facilities was recommended by a House Naval Affairs subcommittee. [Page 2.]

Industrial activity, hitting highest pace in Massachusetts in 22 years, is handicapped by shortages in supply of materials. [Page 3.]

Fighting goes on in German-occupied Poland, no less effective because it is sporadic and unorganized, a Harvard religious conference was told. [Page 2.]

Four more survivors of the torpedoed American freighter Robin Moor arrived in Boston. [Page 3.]

Washington: Autos, Refrigerators Curtailed?

Production of automobiles, mechanical refrigerators and household laundry equipment would be reduced by 50 per cent in the next 12 months under a tentative order of Leon Henderson, Price Administrator. [Financial Page.]

A nationwide aluminum drive was opened by the Office of Civilian Defense with cities, towns and villages from the Atlantic to the Pacific donating old aluminum pots, pans and paraphernalia to be remelted for defense.

The Senate considered the Administration's property seizure bill authorizing the President to requisition military or naval equipment, tools, supplies and machinery needed for national defense. [Financial Page.]

More tankers for Britain were sought from American owners by the Maritime Commission as Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes asked for voluntary curtailment on the use of gasoline in 16 Atlantic States.

Living costs increased 3.4 per cent in the three months ending June 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Retail food costs climbed 3.7 per cent in 51 large cities.

Tax collections from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30 produced $7,364,412,613, a total of $2,023,960,267 more than in the previous year.

Air and Sea: Italians Admit Naples Bombed

RAF bombing of Naples, Italy's important west coast port, was acknowledged by the Italian High Command which stated that the raid caused 15 fatalities and 25 others injured.

Over Germany the RAF returned in daylight to bomb the industrial city of Lille, German-occupied France, following a night of attacks on the Rhineland and Nazi held Rotterdam. [Page 7.]

Aachen and Münster, German industrial cities, have been one third destroyed by recent RAF bombing attacks, the British Air Ministry announced. [Page 7.]

Middle East: British Raid From Tobruk

A new series of raids from the besieged city of Tobruk, in Libya, were carried out with success by British forces, the Middle East command at Cairo announced.

Heavy reinforcements for the Italian garrisons of Samos, Khios and Mytilene—three Greek islands commanding Turkish coastal shipping routes and the Aegean approach to the Dardanelles—were reported by British sources in Turkey.

Axis destroyers and cruisers in the Sicilian harbor of Palermo were either hit or "closely missed," according to British reports. Italy claimed the sinking of two British submarines and a destroyer in the Mediterranean.

In the Orient: Tokyo Cabinet Militarists Talk

Prince Konoye's new Cabinet conferred with Japan's Army and Navy Command, but there was no indication of details of Japanese foreign policy. [Page 4.]

Fifteen Japanese troop transports were seen moving southward from Canton amid reports of possible Japanese designs on Indo-China.

Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita who returned home from a European inspection trip, made a detailed report to the Military High Command.

Americas: Oil Companies Seek Restoration

Mexico, D. F.—Sixteen United States, British and Dutch oil companies whose big Mexican holdings were expropriated in 1938, filed actions to have the expropriation order set aside as unconstitutional and have their properties returned.

Diplomatic: Reds May Re-establish Relations

Russia's Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs intimated that Russia might re-establish diplomatic relations with states with which contacts had been broken in recent years. Among them is Czechoslovakia.

United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy and First Secretary H. Freeman Matthews conferred with Chief of State Marshal Pétain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan in Vichy.

Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff of Bulgaria arrived in Rome by train today and were greeted at the station by Premier Mussolini, who later received them in conference.

Russia: Battle Line Appears Unchanged

Battle line from Baltic to Black Sea appeared to remain unchanged over the week end despite continuation of heavy fighting. [Page 1.]

Russians claimed that organized guerrilla work behind the lines was severely impeding the German offensive.

Germans said they had destroyed a whole Russian division of 15,000 men around Mogilev in the Smolensk sector.

Joseph Stalin took over the Commissariat of Defense, which had been under Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, now in charge of operations in the central part of the front. He appointed four additional Vice-Commissars to assist him. [Page 6.]

Danish "volunteers," first to join with Germany against Russia, were said in German radio reports to have arrived in Hamburg.

Additional Italian "volunteers" to fight against Russia were reported to have left Italy over the week end.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
	TONIGHT ↑		
	TOMORROW ↓		
COLDER	FAIR	WARMER	RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Bakery Strike Parley Tuesday

Negotiations to end the 23-day-old strike of Boston bakery drivers were in abeyance today as representatives of the union went to Lawrence, Mass., in an effort to negotiate a new contract with the Merrimack Valley bakeries.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said the negotiations would be resumed by employers and employees tomorrow morning.

New England Drive Opens For Aluminum

Aluminum pots and pans are all in a stew this week. They've come out of the kitchen and they're in the Army now.

Cities and towns throughout New England joined today in the nation-wide door-knocking campaign to collect 20,000,000 pounds of aluminum to be used in the national defense program. Great bins were set up in public squares, housewives were informed through the radiocasts and through house-to-house canvass, that Uncle Sam needs their old aluminum.

Boy and Girl Scouts and Junior Legionnaires, aided by city trucks, will form an army of collectors which, in most places, will round up the pots and pans on Thursday and Friday.

Every community has organized its own collection but the general plan throughout the Nation is the same.

An official start for the Boston campaign was given on Boston Common by Lee Witney, State Director of the appeal, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Chester H. Grant, State Commander of the American Legion, and John J. Walsh, City Chairman of the drive.

"This is a patriotic project and a test for our democraitc form of government," said Mr. Witney. "The Nation is short on a vital item of defense production. We can help that shortage by pitching in and piling on aluminum for defense."

Bins have been set up, with the largest under construction on the Common. This is to be a receptacle 36 by 18 by 6 feet, designed to hold 36,000 pounds of scrap aluminum.

Others are at Kenmore Square and North and South Stations. The two latter are for the convenience of commuters who are expected to sling a batch of pots and pans over their shoulder and deposit them with a patriotic clatter as they come to work.

The New Haven Railroad's Dining Car Department opened one of the bins at the South Station Concourse with the donation of a truckload of metal.

Boy and Girl Scouts and Junior Legionnaires in uniform and carrying cards of authorization will go from house to house gathering up pots and pans.

It is estimated that 3,000 committee members, public officials and Boy and Girl Scouts and Junior Legionnaires will participate in the collection in Boston proper.

Headquarters will be opened at Dorchester Boys High School, Grover Cleveland School, South Boston High School, East Boston High School, Charlestown High School, William Blackstone School, Girls High School, Memorial High School, Public Latin School, Mary E. Curley School, Hyde Park High School, Washington Irving School, Brighton High School, Oak and Tyler Street gymnasium.

Details of aluminum drive in Boston suburbs: Page 2

U.S. Pledges Americas Aid Against Nazis

Welles lauds suppression of plots in Latin-American lands as anti-dictator trend grows.

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

Vigorous anti-Nazi action in Bolivia, Colombia, and Uruguay, today drew commendation from Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles with assurances to Bolivia of full support in suppressing any plotted Nazi Putsch.

Mr. Welles disclosed that new Nazi aggressions against neutral nations in Europe are anticipated. Observers interpreted this remark as referring to Spain and Portugal, mother countries of the Latin American Nations.

Nazi Shadow

Across these scattered events, all touching Spanish-speaking or Portuguese-speaking countries, appeared the shadow of Nazi intrigue. Latin American reactions in the form of defensive action accelerate a trend toward more alert alignment with other free peoples in their struggle against Nazi-Fascist oppression.

Referring to a sharp attack on the United States by Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish Dictator, relied on by Berlin and Rome to drive their wedges deeper into Latin America, Mr. Welles denied the Spanish charges. He said that supplies of food and medicines sent to Spain were without strings attached, other than that Spain should remain at peace.

President Peñaranda in Bolivia proclaimed a state of siege and ordered the German Minister, Ernst Wendler, to leave the country.

In Colombia, President Santos opened Congress with a pledge that no attack against the Panama Canal would be permitted from Colombian soil.

This upsurge of Nazi agitation and counter-action in South America follows closely on the outbreak of Nazi-fomented fighting on the jungle frontier between Peru and Ecuador, a dispute now being submitted to friendly good offices of the other American nations.

The gist of these events emerged vividly in a remark made to this writer on his way to the office this morning. A friend said:

"Well, it begins to look as though we have our troubles right here in the Americas, instead of in England."

This is precisely the reaction Berlin wants.

Canal Under Repair

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that urgent repairs to the Panama Canal made it necessary to curtail merchant shipping through the Canal.

He made this statement in connection with dispatches from the Canal Zone that several Japanese ships had sailed apparently homeward around Cape Horn after failing to get transit through the Canal.

Mr. Welles said Canal authorities had issued orders restricting or prohibiting merchant shipping but that he was not familiar with the full details.

Bolivia smashes Nazi plot: Page 8.

Roosevelt Asks Draft Extension; Nazi Drive Checked by Soviet; Churchill Shakes Up Cabinet

Germans say campaign of encircling and destroying units of enemy continues.

By the Associated Press

Monday, July 21

The Red Army declared today that it held new Nazi drives stalled through a week end of heavy fighting which sent the German-Russo war into its fifth week.

The Germans were reported still losing heavily along the fighting front and back of their lines where the Russians said marauding guerrilla bands cut communications, waylaid troop columns and raided supply depots.

While the German High Command was once more in a reticent vein, authorized German sources declared that Nazi forces had annihilated an entire Russian division in fighting around Mogilev.

Without giving details, a communiqué pictured in general terms unceasing German pressure along the whole Eastern front, particularly in the south, with Red Army units being isolated one by one and destroyed.

The German Report

In much the same language as yesterday, the war bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters covered the vast battle in these two sentences:

"In the southern sector of the Eastern front, German, Rumanian, and Hungarian troops are pursuing the defeated enemy. Operations on the entire front continue taking their successful course with the destruction of numerous encircled groups."

Mogilev is on the vital central front, where the Nazis have driven an iron wedge toward Moscow and where infantry previously had been reported mopping up Russian troops cut off by fast-moving panzers.

Despite extremely bad weather for blitz warfare, these sources said, stubborn Russian defenses were broken in the Mogilev area, about 125 miles east of Minsk, and the division was "completely destroyed."

Moscow Defenses

Meanwhile Moscow, roughly 230 miles from the Nazis' deepest-driven salient into Russia, has been piled with sandbags and coated with camouflage paint. Curfews clear the streets at night. Air-raid instruction posters are plastered on walls. Several alarms, although no actual bombings have been reported, have sent residents

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Wide World

Winston Churchill **Brendan Bracken**

The British Prime Minister has appointed Mr. Bracken, his Secretary, to succeed Alfred Duff Cooper as Minister of Information. Mr. Duff Cooper has been assigned to the Far East as representative of the British War Cabinet.

Young Men Get Chance In British Cabinet Posts

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—The series of changes in the British Cabinet which were announced here yesterday, while hardly inspiring confidence in any big new speedup of Britain's war effort, individually suggest that the Government is moving through experience toward a livelier policy in keeping with the revitalized democracy for which the war is being waged.

The principal shift is at the Ministry of Information, where Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper is succeeded by Mr. Brendan Bracken, hitherto Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Parliamentary Private Secretary and one of the Premier's closest political associates. Mr. Duff Cooper is relieved of Cabinet duties for a mission to the Far East to advise the Government on the co-ordination of military, administrative, and political arrangements.

Mr. Duff Cooper's new role is seen as a continuation of the policy of sending ministers to different centers of British interest which was inaugurated when Capt. Oliver Lyttelton went to the Middle East

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

President says failure to extend one-year service would be a 'tragic error.'

WASHINGTON, July 21—Using a new medium for contacting the American people, President Roosevelt today told them and Congress that failure to extend the one-year period of selectee training would be a "tragic error."

The President sent this word in a mesage to Congress asking authorization to continue selectee, National Guard, reserve, and retired components of the Army by means of a declaration of a national emergency "either for a specific period or until revocation by Congress or the President."

Simultaneously, he recorded his plea on a record to rebroadcast to "as many of our citizens as possible," including thousands of mothers, fathers and sweethearts who have been writing to their Congressmen to protest retention of their relatives and friends past the present one year limit.

Danger to National Safety

Declaring that the "danger to our national safety" today is "infinitely greater" than it was when the Selective Service Law was passed a year ago, Mr. Roosevelt warned that "elimination of approximately two-thirds of our trained soldiers and about three-fourths of the total officer personnel" would be a "tragic error."

He recommended the method of extension provided in the selective service act under which Congress would declare the national interests "imperilled" and the President would automatically be authorized to continue their service.

The President also proposed that Congress:

Remove the 900,000 limit on the number of selectees that can be inducted each year for training and service.

Ask employers to continue to keep jobs open for employees held in the Army.

Exceptions Cited

For his part the President said he would:

Direct the return to civil life of officers and men "whose retention on active duty would impose undue hardship" and selectees and enlisted men of the National Guard who have reached the age of 28

Promise early return of all retained groups to civil pursuits "should the exigencies of the situation" permit.

The President did not mention the Aug. 1 deadline set by Gen. George C. Marshall last week on the proposed extension, but he did warn Congress that "time counts."

Putting the responsibility "solely on the Congress," he warned that within two months, disintegration, which would follow failure to take Congressional action, will commence in the armies of the United States.

In contrast, he pointed to the

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Text of President's message to Congress: Page 4.

State to Teach Drivers How To Cut Down Gasoline Bills

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A campaign to show Massachusetts motorists how to save $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year in gasoline bills, at the same time conserving thousands of barrels of automobile fuel for national defense needs will shortly be officially announced by State authorities, it was learned today from American Automobile Association representatives in Boston.

The A. A. A. program has been referred by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee which is expected to organize a special division intrusted with the conservation plan of voluntary co-operation. The local drive will take shape soon in answer to the order of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, seeking to save gasoline by outlawing wastefulness.

In Boston today to help sponsor the campaign, John D. Hess, Director of A.A.A. membership in Washington, explained that his organization had convinced Mr. Ickes that a 20 to 30 per cent saving in gasoline consumption could be obtained through voluntary co-operation of the motorist rather than by the more drastic action of Federal regulation. The drive will help this organization, he said, to put over a campaign against wastefulness that it has been talking about for 25 years.

Said Mr. Hess: "If New England motorists would check their mechanical equipment alone, they could save upwards of $25,000,000 a year in gasoline consumption. And if they would observe the simple rules of professional driving that add up to safety as well as lower car maintenance costs, they could save 8 to 10 per cent more on their annual gas bills."

For instance . . . lower speeds take less gasoline and save lives on the highways. The A.A.A. in official tests has proved that a car traveling 20 miles an hour will cover almost twice as many miles to the gasoline gallon as the car going 70 miles an hour. At 50 miles an hour, a car that makes 14.6 miles a gallon will cover 18.9 miles at 20 miles an hour.

In a 500 mile test conducted by the A. A. A. contest board, cooperating with the United States Bureau of Standards, "jackrabbit" getaways at street intersections which seem to be the delight of the amateur driver, use 58 per cent more gasoline than the easy gateway.

Ickes says cut "gas" or supply must be rationed: Page 5.

British Airdrome 'Captured' By 'Attacking' Americans

LONDON, July 21 (AP) — The British Army's plan for defending air fields probably will be reviewed as a sequel to maneuvers in which a score of middle-aged American businessmen captured the heavily manned general headquarters of a brigade defending an important airdrome.

The feat was accomplished in fog and rain yesterday despite the presence of from 300 to 500 British troops with full equipment, including Bren guns and heavy machine-guns.

The attacking Americans were aided by "fifth columnists," including a golfer and a man who simulated intoxication. They rushed the headquarters to capture maps and secret documents and dismantled the switchboard.

Umpires estimated their losses at only 10 men. The British guardians were troops from some of the oldest and most noted regiments of the Empire.

The Americans, residents of England commanded by Gen. Wade Hampton Hayes, scouted the scene of the attack thoroughly.

The golfer made practice shots to study machine-gun emplacements. A casual stroller took a complete set of pictures of the headquarters area—this in spite of regulations strictly forbidding cameras near airdromes. A dog was used by another American operative. He tossed a stick into bushes shielding a machine-gun position. The dog chased the stick. He followed the dog. He learned which way the gun pointed.

With details of the airdrome defense complete, General Hayes led "parachutists" in the attack and although the British gun defending that particular zone opened fire, most of them were officially declared to have survived to reach cover.

Armed with tommy-guns, revolvers, tear gas and hand grenades and with the rain increasing to lower visibility, the Americans rose from their positions and rushed a sentry guarding a gap in the wire. He was overpowered and ruled out of action.

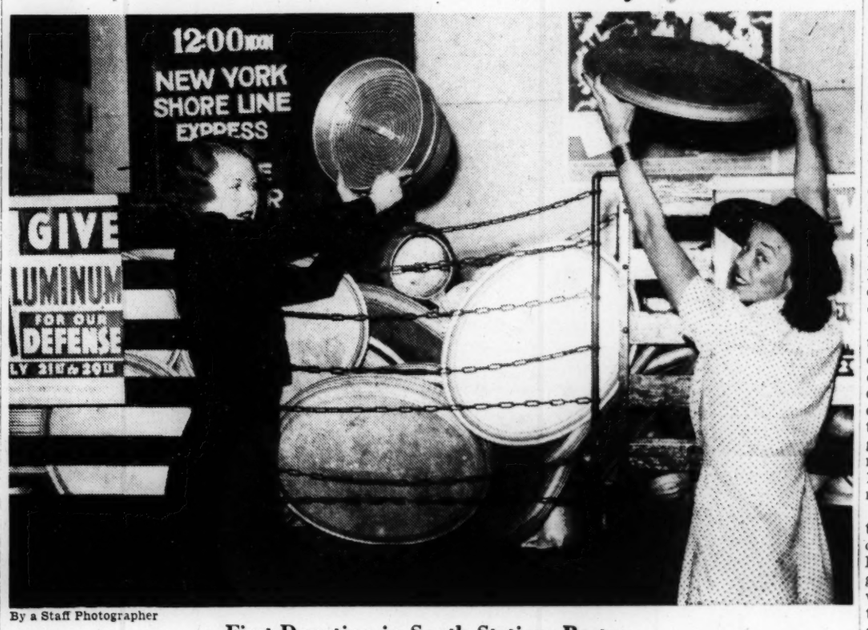
The Americans poured through the gap, tossed tear gas bombs through a window and knocked down a door. While half the guardsmen watched over the staff, others dashed upstairs to seize maps which they said would be invaluable in actual battle, orders and other Army documents.

"We had to give them back their maps and orders," an American chuckled, "so they could continue the exercise."

The Americans, organized months ago and regularly drilled, made up the only Home Guard unit participating in widespread maneuvers, of which the successful attack on the airdrome headquarters was one phase.

The British protested that the attack "came too early." The Americans quoted field orders showing that they attacked at the first moment permissible under regulations governing the maneuvers and said "the Germans will not wait either."

Pots and Pans in the Army Now



By a Staff Photographer

First Donation in South Station, Boston

New Haven Railroad opens contribution of metal for defense purposes when Miss Doris Gillis (left), dining-car hostess, and Miss Betty Brown, stenographer in the railroad's offices in the South Station, toss pieces of aluminum into improvised bin.

Polish Y. M. C. A. Head Sees Vital Task for Religion in Postwar Europe

Poles Press Secret War; Nazis 'Vanish'

Defiant headlines in a free Polish newspaper acclaiming the "mysterious" disappearance of prominent German officials bear witness to the continuing state of war in occupied Poland today, Paul Super, Director General of the Polish Y. M. C. A., told the opening session this morning of a Harvard conference on Religion and the World Today.

"The crack of a rifle after dark . . . a struggle in a secluded passageway . . . an 'accident' occurring in broad daylight, and one by one the worst of the Nazi oppressors are done away with," he said.

Germans, knowing that the day of open revolt will sooner or later arrive, bolster their spirits with the boast that "we're here to stay," Mr. Super related.

He said a newspaper editor in Dublin, printing one of the 130 secret free Polish journals, recently quoted the slogan with the simple comment: "Indeed they are."

Remember, "I Was Kind"

German factory executives, looking forward to "Der Tag," force employees to sign a statement that they were well treated, and Germans frequently ask Poles in conversation to "remember I was kind to you," he related.

For many years director of the Y. M. C. A. in Poland, Mr. Super fled the country Sept. 17, 1939, spent five days in internment in Rumania and, upon release, took charge of all American relief work there and in Hungary.

He continued this task until February, 1940, when he left for France and witnessed the blitzkrieg of May and June. Being attached to the Polish Ministry of Social Welfare, he "found it somewhat desirable to evacuate" the country when the Nazis swept in, he said.

Speaking on the subject, "Men of Good Will in a World of Brute Force," he opened a two weeks religious conference sponsored by the Harvard Summer School. Evening sessions will be open to the public without charge.

Religion's Task

Religion faces the "important task" of "liquidating" the "unspeakable hatred" of European peoples for Germany, Mr. Super said.

"In this day when nation after nation has fallen into the camp of the godless, religion has a special obligation to try to maintain a sense of world-wide Christian fellowship," he pointed out.

Other tasks to be undertaken by those who understand the "two potent spiritual, religious forces of life, . . . faith and prayer," the speaker said, include these:

1. Preparation of the foundation for a constructive peace; re-establishment of international morality.

2. Care of "millions of refugees, prisoners of war, interned soldiers and civilians, hungry and distressed residents of a dozen countries."

3. Support of its "powerful ally," democracy, "in a day when it is ridiculed and on the run in much of the world."

Turning to his experience in Poland and the information he receives, often clandestinely, from friends still there, Mr. Super told an interviewer the attitude of the people to their German overlords could be summed up in the motto, "We're Still at War."

Mass Executions

Newspaper editors, knowing they may be discovered and shot, continue their work of bolstering the Polish morale with confidence that this work is an effective weapon against the enemy, he declared.

German counter attacks take the form of mass executions, as in one city recently where 160 men were lined against a wall and every tenth one shot, Mr. Super asserted. He added he was confident such measures would not break the Polish spirit.

German confiscation of all fats, oil, grease, and meat causes "great physical distress," he pointed out. An "intense fear of arrest and shipment to labor camps" hangs over the head of every Pole, especially those suspected of being leaders, Mr. Super said.

Describing his five days of internment in Rumania, he asserted that the Government officials considered the plight of the Polish refugees merely an opportunity for exploitation. No food or accommodations, no privileges of any sort, could be had without paying bribes, he declared.

Charles A. Buffum

Prof. Charles A. Buffum, who passed on Saturday, taught at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., for nearly 50 years before he retired about 10 years ago.

A native of Salem, Mr. Buffum made his home in Easthampton for 52 years. Graduated from Amherst College in 1875, he was one of the oldest Amherst Alumni.

Professor Buffman had traveled abroad many times with groups of students on vacation and during these journeys he became well acquainted with the Passion Players.

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Clara Herrick Havermeyer

And You Can Study Not Far From Boston Just How It Can Best Be Done

Left—A lush section of the model vegetable garden at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture in Groton, Mass. Center—A wheelbarrow conference on culvitation and planting over a blueprint of the garden. Left to right are, Louise Wier of Starkville, Miss.; Nathalie Simpkins, Bedford Village, N. Y.; Natica Bates of Groton. Right—A lesson in weeding at the Groton model garden, laid out to illustrate the courses which the Lowthorpe School offers for amateur gardeners, who want to raise really practical crops on a small scale.

Groton Landscaping School Offers 'War Gardens' Courses

Defense gardens for the family with a small amount of spare land are the special study this summer of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture in Groton, Mass.

Practical instruction in producing food for the home, thus aiding defense production, and simultaneously alleviating the strain on budgets, is the aim of the courses, which began this week and which will continue through next autumn.

Trustees of the School are hopeful of training a substantial number of women before planting time next spring, when, it is expected, the need for larger volumes of food will be more sharply felt.

The School, widely known for the professional training given in landscape architecture, has designed its training for the time, and pocketbook, of the city dweller and suburbanite who must commute to the School one day a week for six weeks, as well as those having time to live at the school for more intensive instruction.

Sponsors of the defense program at Lowthorpe include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; William Casey, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture; Mrs. H. H. Bundy, and Mrs. Robert Homans of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Dr. Edward Branigan and Mrs. Stephen W. Sabine, who represent the Committee on Public Safety in Groton; William P. Wharton, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Conservation; Mrs. Robert Bowen, President of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts; Edwin S. Webster, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Albert C. Burrage, Jr., Mrs. John G. Coolidge, the Reverend and Mrs. Endicott Peabody.

A model vegetable garden has been instituted on the grounds this season to provide an example for individuals who wish to initiate vegetable gardens in the coming year. Small fruits and berries are to be added in the fall, and the vegetable area extended.

N. E. Shipbuilding Facilities Found in Need of $10,150,000

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A House Naval Affairs Subcommittee reported today that $10,150,000 could be spent in expanding New England shipbuilding facilities to meet navy requirements and that the old Groton, Conn., Iron Works could be used for expansion of the Electric Boat Company at Groton.

In connection with the recommendation for the Groton Iron Works where there are six ways, the subcommittee in a report submitted by Chairman Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts to the full Navy Committee said that if sufficient labor were available the property should be placed in condition for operation under the management of the Electric Boat Company.

Electric Boat is engaged in the manufacture of 42 submarines for the Navy.

The subcommittee recommended expenditure of $3,000,000 for a fitting-out pier at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard to save time in launching submarines being built there.

Another recommendation called for placing more workers on the late day and night shifts at the Bath, Me., Iron Works where 25 destroyers have been ordered by the Navy.

Remarking that night work was being used at Portsmouth and at the Boston Navy Yard to meet Navy requirements, the subcommittee recommended installation of flood light equipment at Bath, to assist in speeding up the program at this plant.

Construction of additional ways and necessary shop buildings for them at Bath, the subcommittee reported, would cost about $7,000,000.

While foreseeing no shortage of labor when the shipbuilding program in New England reaches its peak next year, the subcommittee stated that repair work on submarines, and ships of foreign registry was slowing down production at both the Boston and Portsmouth yards.

The subcommittee report disclosed that one submarine of foreign registry was in the dry dock at Portsmouth for general overhaul and added "with respect to work stoppage on new construction, there is a definite threat in this direction developing in being required to repair submarines of foreign registry."

The one foreign submarine at Portsmouth, apparently assigned there under the Government Lend-Lease policy, "slows up new construction," the subcommittee said.

"In the event this policy is continued," the subcommittee added, "it is expected that will slow up considerably new work construction."

In discussing this problem at Boston the subcommittee stated a warship of foreign registry was there for general overhaul and that 1,500 men "have been diverted from new construction work and detailed to work on the foreign ships. (The report did not say how many or what type of foreign ships, other than the one battleship, were being overhauled at Boston.)

"It it natural to expect that these operations will interfere in the destroyer building program," the report continued.

The subcommittee's report was the first official indication, either from congressional or naval sources, of the extent of work being done on foreign vessels, presumably British, under the lend-lease program.

Play Space Urged For the North End

Authority to construct a $15,000 play space for small children of the North End, to be financed as a gift to the city of Boston by City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, was asked by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today in a message to the Boston City Council.

The play space which the Mayor hopes will "serve as a model for other similar projects," is to be located on Albion Street on six parcels of property owned by the city and one parcel to be donated by Mr. Shattuck.

Legislation to accept Mr. Shattuck's gifts and to authorize use of the city-owned property was sent to the Council for approval along with the Mayor's message. The play space will occupy an area of about 7,000 square feet and is to be built under the direction of Park Commissioner William P. Long.

There is great need for small play spaces accessible to little children in crowded neighborhoods, Mayor Tobin told the councilors.

Development of a network of such play spaces with money from income of the George Robert White Fund has been proposed and is at present under consideration at City Hall. Doubt as to whether use of the money for this purpose would be legal within terms of the will has delayed decision.

New Ferryboat In Mass. Bay Test

Only 22 days after launching from the General Ship and Engine Works at East Boston—site of Donald McKay's famous clipper ship yards—the new $250,000 ferryboat Hudson today sailed into Massachusetts Bay for official trials.

Capt. Aaron Wall took the ferry out for the builders. Speed tests, reversing and compass adjusting will be handled today before the vessel returns to East Boston. It is expected the ferry will sail for New York on Thursday where it will operate between Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Dock Workers Given Praise For Big Task

Longshoremen, stevedores and ship repairmen at Boston today received praise from shipping men and port boosters for an achievement that had been challenged by other ports, as being "impossible."

A British freighter laden with 5,500 tons of war supplies for Britain experienced a serious breakdown 1,000 miles off shore while en route to England. The vessel turned about and came to Boston. Doubt was expressed as to the ability of the Port of Boston to handle so large a cargo as well as to reload it properly.

Boston's port accepted the challenge. The cargo was discharged, two piers being used for storage. The ship was then drydocked, repaired, and the freight reloaded, all within 25 days.

The ship is now sailing across the Atlantic once more.

Special praise was today given to Lawrence A. Ryan, superintendent stevedore; Daniel J. Donovan, local vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and to ship repair men by Boston shipping interests.

Shoe Companies Aid British Drive

The Aid - Britain - With - Shoes Committee of the New England Shoe and Leather Association today announced donations of 1,500 pairs of women's shoes from three firms, in its drive to provide a minimum of 25,000 pairs of shoes for the British.

Declaring that heavy bombings had destroyed large commercial stocks of shoes in Britain, and that the acid and flames of incendiary bombs have had the worst effects on civilians' shoes, the Committee asked donations of shoes, or cash to buy shoes, from every company in the New England shoe, leather, and allied trades.

"Every dollar contributed to our Fund will purchase one pair of men's shoes and two of women's," declared George A. Dempsey, Committee Chairman.

By a Staff Photographer

Recruiting Officials Confer

Shown are Col. Harold N. Gilbert (left), chief recruiting officer of the United States Army, who conferred in Boston today with Lieut. Col. Conrad Skladal (right), chief recruiting officer for Massachusetts. In the background is one of the new posters designed to encourage young men to enter the Army Air Force, with the motto which Col. Gilbert hopes to make a national slogan: "Keep 'Em Flying."

Army Air Force Enlistments Urged by Recruiting Official

Seeking to increase enlistments in the armed services and particularly in the Army Air Force, Col. Harold N. Gilbert, chief recruiting officer for the United States Army, today conferred with officials of the First Corps Area in Boston.

Recruitment of 110,000 enlisted men for the Air Force by Jan. 1, in addition to the regular annual enlistment quota of 115,000, was cited by Colonel Gilbert as an objective facing recruitment officials today. Of this number, he estimated 7 per cent would be asked from the First Corps Area. Men taken in this classification enlist for three years and have opportunity to attend technical schools to become radio operators, electricians, or crew members (but not pilots) aboard airplanes. They may also become officers after attending officers training camps.

In addition to the expanded quota for this classification, recruitment of 200,000 applicants a year for Aviation Cadet training has been set as an objective, Colonel Gilbert stated. "This is to fulfill the plan to graduate 30,000 new pilots a year," he explained. "A total of 200,000 applicants are needed because only about one in four passes the physical or mental examinations to begin training, and of those who do begin training, about 40 per cent are dropped during the seven and one-half months course."

There is a new class of 3,000 prospective cadets taken every five weeks, the recruitment chief stated. Requirements for this service are quite strict, but successful applicants receive $75 a month plus $1 maintenance pay, and lodging, during the training period, and $245.50 a month while on active duty after their training course is finished. They are graduated as second lieutenants in the Air Force reserve. In addition to the salary quoted above, they receive a bonus of $500 for each year during which they are on active duty after being commissioned. Their compensation as officers does not include keep.

New Selectees—Master lists showing the order of drawing in the second selective service lottery, held last week, have been mailed from Washington and were being awaited at Massachusetts headquarters today. Together with instructions for "integrating" the new lists of potential draftees with the old lists, these master sheets will be sent to local boards within a day or two. Then it will take several days for the local boards to merge the two lists of registrants, after which the new registrants will have a fairly good idea of when they will be called for examinations.

New Airfield—The Millinocket, Maine, airport is scheduled to become an auxiliary to the Bangor military air field, Maine members of Congress learned in Washington today.

Aides of Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said army officials had made recommendations to this effect and that formal approval is expected shortly. Additional airfields in Maine are expected to be designated as auxiliaries for military use.

For Hungry Soldiers—In field maneuvers and simulated battle, Uncle Sam's soldiers are their own cooks and required to prepare their own meals. This training is being given because rapidity of movement in actual battle sometimes makes it impractible to prepare meals in field kitchens.

Each soldier carries rations sufficient for one day. These include three cans of prepared meats and vegetables and three cans of biscuits. This food keeps the soldiers going—but it isn't very filling. So such rations are not used for steady diet, and are given soldiers for use only under "emergency" conditions.

These "Type C" rations, precooked, are edible either hot or cold but taste better when heated.

Belmont Forges Ahead—Suburban Belmont has won a reputation for leadership among communities in the realm of civilian defense. To continue and expand the local civilian defense program, Belmont citizens tonight will be asked to appropriate $17,000, plus $3,000 for reserve supplies for reinforcement of the Belmont water system, at a special town meeting tonight.

Open to All—All non-confidential information concerning Selective Service registrants is a matter of public record and must be made available to any person upon request, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, pointed out.

The only data in possession of local draft boards which must be kept confidential are the record of the physical condition of a registrant; all answers on the questionnaire concerning dependency, except names and addresses of claimed dependents; answers to questions about previous military service, and the registrant's court record.

Boston C. of C. Against Joint Returns for Taxes

Members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress were urged to work for the defeat of the proposed legislation which would require husbands and wives to file joint income tax returns, in a letter sent by M. D. Liming, Managing Director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Step Singing by the Harvard Summer School Chorus. At the Widener Library Steps, Harvard Yard, 7:15 p. m.

Evening Forum of the Conference on "Religion and the World Today" at Harvard Summer School. Lecture, "The World Is New" by Hilmar R. Baukhage, Radio News Commentator, journalist and author. New Lecture Hall, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Forum Lecture of the Conference on "Religion and the World Today," at the Harvard Summer School. Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, French journalist and author, will speak on "Theory and Practice of International Morality." Meeting in Hunt Hall at 10:30 a. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will discuss "French Rooms." At 11 a. m.

International Current Events lecture, at the Conference on "Religion and the World Today" at the Harvard Summer School. The speaker will be Prof. Hans Kohn of Smith College and the lecture will be followed by a question period. At the New Lecture Hall, 3:45 p. m. Open to the public free.

Amusement Timetable: Page 12.
Radio Timetable: Page 3.

State Urged To Buy Rail Right of Way

State purchase of the right of way of the abandoned Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn railroad from Maverick Square in East Boston to Revere was urged today by Willis B. Downey, counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway, at a public hearing held by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Under the pending bill, reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Transportation, the State Department of Public Works would buy the right of way through eminent domain for construction of a proposed highway.

However, Mr. Downey favored a proposed amendment to permit the land to be used for any purpose the Legislature may determine. He added that it was in the public interest to purchase the property for highway construction or for the extension of rapid transit facilities before the right of way was divided up.

Senator Arthur W. Coolidge (R), of Reading, chairman of the Transportation Committee, said the land could be acquired for $150,000.

Opposed to the legislation was Cornelius J. Broadbine, former Revere legislator, who charged it was "a bondholders' bill" to benefit the first mortgage bondholders of the defunct railroad. He said that Revere needed a road to and from the beach to relieve congestion rather than a highway running parallel to the present boulevard.

Police Join Work In Two Slayings

Massachusetts State police, local police of Lynn and Salem, Mass., and the District Attorneys of two counties, acting in co-operation, extended their efforts to solve the brutal slayings of two young women during the past week.

Raymond F. Woodward, Jr., Reading high school boy, was held without bail by Judge William Henchey in Woburn District Court for a further hearing July 31 charged with the murder of Constance Shipp in Reading last week.

Pleading innocent of the charge, he burst into tears during his arraignment.

Meanwhile, Salem police released, after several hours of questioning, a young man who was found asleep in an automobile near the scene of the killing of Frances M. Cochran, young Salem bookkeeper. Police Lieut. John F. Bates said he was satisfied the man knew nothing of the case.

Miss Cochran was a recent graduate of Lynn English High School, and Miss Shipp was a junior at Reading High School.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today, with highest temperature near 78; fair and continued cool tonight, lowest temperature near 60; Tuesday fair and warmer; gentle variable winds tonight and Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness in north portion, fair in south portion and warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer except along the south coast and Cape Cod.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate west and southwest winds north of Cape Ann; gentle variable winds south of Cape Ann, fair weather with good visibility tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	81	New Orleans	74	89
Chicago	61	82	New York	70	82
Denver	60	85	Norfolk	70	78
Kansas City	76	92	Philadelphia	68	83
Los Angeles	60	86	St. Louis	70	90
Miami	82	90	San Francisco	58	72
Minneapolis	70	86	Washington	68	85

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 21.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:12 p. m., height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 10:46 a. m., height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:45 p. m.

Drive for Old Aluminum on In Suburbs

Here are details of the aluminum drive in the suburbs of Boston:

Cambridge

Today in Cambridge every police officer is distributing pamphlets to all the houses on his beat, announcing the drive. "Patriots," says the folder, "Our Country Calls—Failing to Prepare Is Preparing to Fail—National Defense Requires Scrap Aluminum Collection—July 24-25-26, Boy Scouts will call at your place to collect."

A large bin at the City Hall will receive contributions from parents who are out when the collectors call.

Brookline

Edward Dane, of the Brookline Trust Company, a member of the Board of Selectmen, is chairman of the Brookline campaign. Bins have been placed at Coolidge Corner and in front of the Elks Home on Kent Street in Brookline Village. Tomorrow morning, ash collection trucks will begin a house-to-house canvass which is expected to be completed by Thursday. The Elks, who are co-operating, will send a car for contributions which have been missed by the city workers. John A. King is chairman of the Elks co-operating committee.

Somerville

The Somerville Civilian Defense Committee, of which John McGann is chairman, and Charles L. Doherty, secretary, is in charge of the campaign there, with Mayor John M. Lynch as chairman ex-officio. Others on the committee are Capt. James O'Hara of the Fire Department and Walter Burdett of the Highway Department.

Starting today at 9 o'clock a fire truck, the Eight and Forty wagon, announced by an insistent bell, and a City Building Department truck, launched the drive assisted by Boy Scouts who did the actual gathering up of pots and pans.

Wednesday morning, three movie theaters will have "aluminum shows" at which patrons will pay a piece of old aluminum for admission. The theaters co-operating by this plan are the Capital on Broadway, the Somerville on Davis Square and the Orpheum on Cross Street.

Newton

City officials, through the co-operation of Mayor Paul M. Goddard, today and tomorrow are distributing fliers in the Newtons, explaining the need for aluminum and plans for the local collection. Thursday, men and women, boys and girls under the leadership of representatives appointed for each village, will go from house to house to make the collection. There as elsewhere, it is emphasized that the purpose of the drive will be defeated if housewives give aluminum articles which must be replaced by new. Only those that do not need replacement are asked for.

Persons missed in the canvass, or not at home when the collectors call may leave their contributions at the City Yard on Craft Street, Newtonville, where articles will be deposited in the blacksmith shop and guarded 24 hours a day. Care will be taken in all places to guard all of the aluminum given for national defense.

John M. Bierer, chairman of the Newton Committee on Public Safety, is general chairman of the collection there.

Needham

The women of Needham are also making the collection there, with the assistance of the Fire Department. Mrs. Horace P. Moulton and Mrs. Robert M. Tappan are general chairmen, with Mrs. Karl Richards in charge of the Girl Scouts who will gather up the contributions.

The "woman's touch" is evident in the sign on the Needham Common which reads: "Give Aluminum for Defense—Toys, Pots, Pans and Curlers—What Can You Spare?" Curlers are not to be overlooked as an item, one of the members of the fire department pointed out.

Snow fence enclosures at the Central Fire Station and at station 2, marked by large signs inviting contributions, serve not only to receive the aluminum but also to advertise the drive.

Wellesley

Roderick McKinnon heads the drive in Wellesley and members of the Federation of Women's Clubs who were already organized to conduct a metal drive for the benefit of their war relief work, are carrying on the campaign in various precincts. The fire stations and gas stations are serving as depositories and it is expected that contributions brought by the men of the community will be left there. The Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts will patrol streets on which neighborhood groceries are located, ready to accept pots and pans brought by housewives as they do their daily marketing. There is also a huge bin at Wellesley Hills Square in which the old aluminum may be left.

Heading precinct committees are Mrs. Harold Wiswell and Mrs. Mitchell Lilly, precinct 1; Mrs. Lakin Hunter, Mrs. R. F. Mansfield and Mrs. Ernest E. Nelson, precinct 2; Mrs. Harold Reed, precinct 3; Mrs. Walter Barrows, Mrs. Edward D. Sechrest and Mrs. David Hall, precinct 4; Mrs. Donald Durrell, Mrs. John S. Pheil and Mrs. C. A. Marple, precinct 5, Mrs. Robert Fairbanks, Mrs. John Sallinger and Mrs. H. Brian Holland, precinct 6.

Bay State Industries Are Facing a New Problem in a Scarcity of Materials

Record Industrial Drive Adds Materials to Shortage in Labor

Shortage of materials forecasts a serious problem for Massachusetts industry, the Monthly Labor Market Report of the State Employment Service brought out today.

This new twist has been forced by an industrial activity that has sent employment throughout the State, except for temporary layoffs in shoes, higher than at any time since 1919.

While the normal trend in defense industry is to increase hours, lack of materials has caused some firms to lay off men because they had nothing to work on.

Inability to obtain a constant flow of supplies has already resulted in suspension of operations, stoppage of hirings and postponement of proposed extensions in a number of firms at widely separated points in the State.

Large shipbuilding, making of gas masks and building of mine sweepers have been touched.

Other shortages showing up under the immense demands of the defense program include:

Scarcity of skilled workers has reached the textile and shoe industries as well as apparel.

Unskilled labor in factory employment. First the skilled tradesmen were soaked up by industry, then the semi-skilled machine operators began to grow scarce, and today some areas report a deficiency of construction laborers and heavy factory laborers.

The hotel and restaurant business is now feeling the shortage which previously cut down the supply of domestic workers. The outlook for meeting the demand is reported very poor, particularly outside of Greater Boston. Money wages in industry are usually higher.

Extra farm labor has virtually disappeared, though farm workers of all types are called for, continues the report, which is issued by the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, operating the employment service.

In almost all of 211 of the 339 selected defense occupations, there are no workers registered with the division's 35 employment offices. This means that the shortage of skilled workers has grown more acute.

By the end of this summer a general shortage of male workers in all manufacturing occupations is forecast by the roport. By the end of the year it is predicted that shortages of male and female workers will be found in all but the clerical and sales occupations.

What is being done to offset the shortages of workers includes:

"Upgrading," such as employed by a Quincy shipyard in hiring auto mechanics to install engines in tank carriers and quarry deck operators to act as shipyard train operators.

"Job dilution" whereby skilled jobs are broken down into component parts for semi-skilled workers to do, with an old hand to supervise. At one shipyard, first class shipfitters, who are very much in demand, do not do any actual handling of materials but supervise groups of from 10 to 15 men.

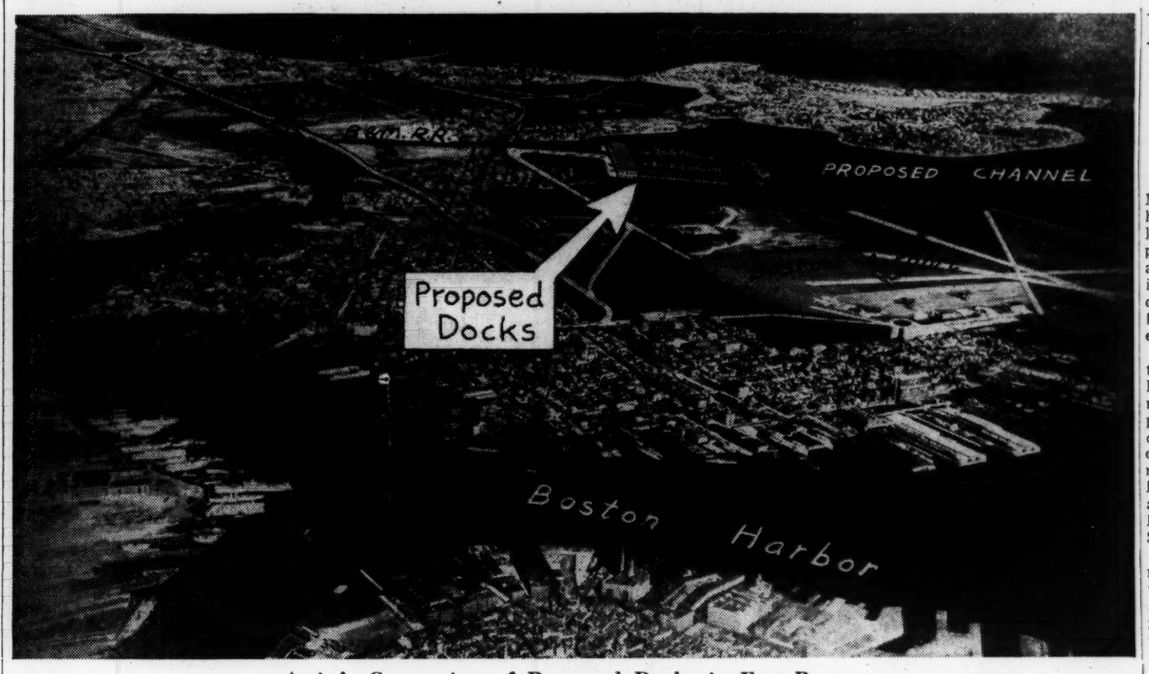
Short term training programs. The Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company has 800 trainees, besides 450 long term apprentices.

The public training program sponsored by local school authorities in co-operation with the Massachusetts Department of Education. Within a few weeks these vocational courses will cover 5,000 individuals.

The National Youth Administration programs are preparing 4,000 young men. The NYA, for instance, has taken over the Densmore Ship Yard at Squantum to train 500 youths in wooden boat building.

High school students are being enlisted to work on farms in western Massachusetts. Other high school boys are being interviewed for industrial positions.

Labor scouts are being sent out by some manufacturers, and a number are turning extensively to advertising in the want ad columns of the newspapers.



Artist's Conception of Proposed Docks in East Boston

Airview of Boston Harbor showing position of the proposed docks in conjunction with the East Boston airport, and the Boston & Maine tracks which would be run in to the new terminal if the project is approved by State and Federal officials. A ship is shown in the turning basin in front of the docks.

Maine Has New Auto Law, Needs Funds to Enforce It

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 21—Maine lawmakers believe they have succeeded in avoiding the less favorable features of compulsory automobile insurance while at the same time providing motorists with protection by the so called Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law which becomes effective on July 25.

The one difficulty of the situation, however, is the fact the Legislature failed to provide the necessary administrative funds to permit the Secretary of State's department to put the law into operation. This is a problem which may receive attention of the Legislature in a special session if, according to current rumors, the Legislature is re-convened this Summer.

It has been suggested that this may be necessary in connection with an altogether different problem—that of enacting legislation to facilitate passage of the Montreal to Portland oil pipe line through Maine.

In brief, the Financial Responsibility Law provides protection for motorists involved in accidents and it will be Maine's first experience with any type of such protection.

Motorists who now have liability insurance on their automobiles will not be affected by the new law. Those who do not, however, if involved in any accident in which there is an aggregate damage of $50 or more must present evidence of financial responsibility which, in fatal accidents, may be as high as $10,000 and $1,000 for property damage. The evidence may be by a bond, by insurance or by posting satisfactory securities. All accidents of $50 or more must be reported to the Secretary of State's department.

As can be readily seen, there is a substantial administrative problem involved and funds will have to be provided to meet it. Consequently there is likelihood that in the event of a special session of the Legislature the matter probably will be acted upon. The special session would, however, primarily be called to extend rights of eminent domain so that property and rights of way may be acquired so that the company constructing the oil pipe line can take necessary land and pay legally assessed damages for it. Work on the pipe line, an important adjunct of national defense, already has reached Maine and the line is supposed to be completed by Oct. 1.

'Green' Hands Of Robin Moor Turned Expert

How Robert E. Taylor, of Salisbury, Mass., Second Officer of the torpedoed American freighter Robin Moor, turned men who had never handled oars into first-class lifeboat men during days and nights in an open lifeboat on the South Atlantic, was told today as four more survivors of the Robin Moor reached Boston.

The four survivors were brought to Pier 4, East Boston, aboard the American Export Lines' steamer Exilona which called at Cape Town, South Africa, en route from Calcutta to Boston. The survivors had previously been landed at Cape Town by a British rescue ship.

They were George W. Blakeley, of New York, an oiler; Salvatore A. Lapera, of New Rochelle, N. Y., an ordinary seaman; Charles Gans of New York, Chief Steward, and Morris Sperber, of New York, an engineroom cleaner.

Last of Survivors for U. S.

This is the last group of survivors to be returned to the United States. Nineteen were brought to Boston from Cape Town last Thursday aboard the Robin Locksley, and nine others who had been rescued by a Brazilian steamer were taken previously to New Orleans. Several remained of their own will in South Africa.

In the haste to leave the Robin Moor after a German-manned submarine skipper had told them he would sink the craft, lifeboat No. 3, containing 12 survivors, was found to be without a single man who qualified as a lifeboat man or held such a certificate, according to Mr. Blakeley.

Protests to Capt. William W. Myers, skipper of the Robin Moor, resulted in Second Officer Taylor being transferred to that lifeboat.

"Rough seas, when the Robin Moor was abandoned, prompted Mr. Taylor to maneuver the lifeboat over the spot where the Robin Moor sank, because oil was bubbling to the surface which tended to smooth the waves," said Mr. Blakeley.

Mr. Blakeley gave credit to Mr. Taylor for his ability to teach a "green" crew the rudiments of rowing and handling a small boat under the most trying circumstances.

Learned How to Steer

"I was assigned to the helm during the instruction though I had never before steered a boat and found it a difficult task," said Mr. Blakeley, who further said that some men who held lifeboat certificates should have been assigned to No. 3 boat. He pointed out that practically all of those who were rescued by the Brazilian freighter Osorio held lifeboat "tickets."

"By the time we were picked up by the British freighter City of Wellington every man in No. 3 boat could handle an oar like a veteran," said Mr. Blakeley.

"Our newly acquired skill proved valuable on the day of our rescue when a 25-foot high water spout moved toward us, but which we were able to avoid with Mr. Taylor's assistance."

Three 1,000-Foot Docks at East Boston Urged

Expansion of Boston's port facilities by construction of three 1,000-foot docks in East Boston with accommodations for six of the largest liners afloat is under consideration today, the latest in port development proposals.

Construction of the $5,000,000 docks waits on approval of another harbor development project—deepening of the channel running to East Boston between East Boston Airport and the Winthrop shore. Both matters are before United States War Department Engineers. A hearing will be held Aug. 1 in the Federal Building.

First public notice of the proposed docks came at a hearing last week before the Engineers. Ostensibly the hearing was to gather support and opposition on the channel-deepening project for transmittal to Washington. In a sort of by-the-way manner, several other developments appeared.

One of them was the reason for deepening the channel, the proposed dock construction. The others were less startling but quite as significant.

Offered as Gift

Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge, attorney for the Boston Port Development Company, said his clients had offered the property on which the docks would be built to the State. Owning 20,000,000 feet of waterfront in that vicinity, the Company had asked the State to take their gift with only the reservation that the State build the docks. They estimated the cost of the docks at $5,000,000.

They also had a tenant ready to lease the docks, once constructed. Boston & Maine Railroad, Mr. Russell said, was ready to take over the docks and amortize the cost to the State over a period of 40 years. Laurence W. Whittemore, assistant to the President of B. & M., confirmed this.

Another informative by-product of the hearing was the announcement that the Navy is dickering for Hoosac Tunnel Docks. This statement was made by William P. O'Brien, real estate operator, who spoke in support of deepening the channel and constructing the docks. He said he expected the Navy would take the Hoosac Tunnel Docks, and that this, with the Army taking over Commonwealth Pier, would further congest the main harbor channel.

North of Airport

The proposed channel lies north of the Airport, running in a northwesterly direction from the anchorage basin. In the same direction, but parallel to it is the proposed seaplane channel. Supporters of this channel brought most of the opposition to bear on deepening the channel for ship use.

Construction of a channel for large vessels would be "incompatible" with further expansion of the Airport for seaplane purposes, they said. The Civil Aeronautics Authority, through E. Fletcher Ingalls, Boston representative, was recorded opposed to the development on these grounds. So was Crocker Snow, State Director of Aeronautics.

The position of both these men was termed a "surprise" by Mr. Russell. When Mr. Shaw announced he had submitted a study by Massachusetts Institute of Technology showing the incompatibility of both channels, the seaplane and ship, Mr. Russell asked and was granted a continuance of the hearing for two weeks. Mr. Russell said he had met all the objections previously put forward by his opponents.

Bar to Seaplanes

Mr. Snow stated that ship passage in the deepened channel would prevent seaplanes from taking off from their proposed base adjacent to the airport. Airships require 40 feet for every foot they rise from the water, Mr. Snow said. Ships passing through the deepened channel would not give the seaplanes enough room.

Another surprise at the hearing was the absence of official support or opposition by the City of Boston, the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Port Authority. Representatives of these bodies were present at the hearing, but were not recorded either for or against the proposal.

The site picked by the Development Company for construction of the docks is the same selected in 1840 by the Cunard Lines after a survey of Atlantic Coast ports. Two hundred miles closer to Europe, the East Boston terminal would be the most direct route across. With rails running right into the dock, it would be provided with the rail and ship combination for which many have been clamoring for years.

Present piers are outmoded and insufficient, William J. McDonald, real estate operator, said at the hearing. Mr. McDonald, whose real estate projects have included Suffolk Downs, the Park Square building and other large structures in Boston, is supporting the prospective channel and docks with the Port Development Company.

Wellesley Group On Geology Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Seven Wellesley undergraduates are starting today on the 180-mile Wellesley College geology field course through Glacier National Park. On the three-week trip, conducted by Miss Esther J. Aberdeen, Assistant Professor of Geology, the students will learn by first hand observation the historical, structural, and physical geology of the Rocky Mountain region.

The trail they take will lead them up the east side of the park to Many Glacier Basin. A day will be spent at Grinnell Glacier, before they set off on a week's horseback trip around the northern section of the park, including Crossley Lake, Indian Pass, and Goathaunt Camp. From Granite Park Hotel they will resume their studies on foot, going down the west side of the park to Lake McDonald and Sperry Glacier.

An informal meeting will be held every other night to discuss observations and compass measurements of the dip and strike of rocks along the trail. The students will hand in reports on the trip in September as well as geological maps and structural cross-sections of the region drawn up from field notes.

Stricter Fire Rules Advocated

Legislation making it necessary for all citizens to obtain permits from their local fire wardens before starting an outdoor fire in Massachusetts during the months of April and May is under consideration by the Legislative Committee on Conservation.

Establishment of fire patrols by the various towns during the dry periods has also been recommended before the committee by numerous organizations interested in conservation of the forests. It is proposed that the Commonwealth set aside $3,000 for paying one-third the costs of such patrols.

New Milk Delivery Methods Frowned on by Control Board

Introduction of new methods of the distribution of milk as a possible means of holding down the price were discounted here today because of the opposition of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board.

The chance of economies in the handling of milk to the consumer has been much debated. The Board holds such projects ineffective at this time, while various producer and consumer interests disagree.

The question has been brought to the fore again by the rise in the price of milk expected around Aug. 1.

Some of the methods in use in other markets discussed here pro and con include removal of the restrictions on the sale of milk and cream in paper containers, selling milk in two-quart and larger containers, every other day delivery, a cut in price according to the quantity bought, co-operative organization of consumers buying direct from farmers and selling direct to purchasers, a reduction in price at stores handling a large quantity of milk, etc.

State Board Opposed

Viewpoints of important factors follow:

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board is against promoting at this time any innovations that might upset the industry. The Board made a report on the subject six months ago. At present the Board feels that the innovations talked of would not save anything in costs. The big item in distribution is labor. Wages in and out of the milk business have gone up, and so has the cost of the metal equipment that dealers use. Dealers are in the worst position they have experienced for a long time. Only a part of the people will go along with a change of distribution methods. Only a few would not be worthwhile.

The City of Boston, which has been interested in the milk price hearings for the past two years, has retired to a post of observation. Its position is described as always having been that an improvement in distribution methods might keep the price down. The City feels that nobody is making any money in milk, that it has said its say on prices, and that there is no use repeating it. For the past six months the City Law Department has been represented at milk hearings only in an observing capacity.

The New England Milk Producers Association recommended to the milk board at a hearing a year and a half ago that the board make a study of economies that had been heard of in other markets. The Association has pushed no plan of economies, feeling that this was a problem of distribution rather than of production.

Public Wants Changes Tried

The milk dealers' viewpoint generally is that the experiments in economies in distribution tried out in other places, such as larger containers, every other day delivery, etc., have not yet proved to be very practical. Until there is a very strong public demand, dealers hesitate to go to the expense that would be required for their introduction here. They do not feel at the present time that such a demand has crystallized. In other markets where so-called economies have been studied, they doubt if they have been successful.

The consumer organization point of view as voiced by leaders is this: Consumers want the freedom to choose among competing types of services. They have everything to gain from every new experiment that may lower the cost of milk. They have no ax to grind for any particular type of distribution but greatly object that certain possibilities of distribution are outlawed under retail price fixing by the State. They are convinced that there are certain possibilities of retail price reduction in such ways as:

1. Cost cuts through volume distribution of milk through stores in heavily congested areas in cities in both glass and paper bottles.
2. Use of two-quart paper and glass and four-quart glass containers in both store and home route distribution.
3. Reduction of home delivery costs by every-other-day delivery in large size containers, reducing unit quart delivery costs.
4. A lowered price for the second, third, fourth, and so on quart of milk whether bought at a store or delivered to the doorstep, reflecting the actual savings in multiple unit distribution

Through some combination of such methods it might be possible, according to consumer organizations, to reduce the cost of milk 20 per cent.

Hub C. of C. List Of Fairs in N. E.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce announces the publication of its annual list of New England agricultural and grange fairs which is compiled each year with the cooperation of the Commissioners of Agriculture of the six States. Attendance at the fairs will pass the 1,500,000 mark this year, officials predict.

In all, 206 fairs are scheduled to be held in New England. The numbers by States are, Maine, 36; New Hampshire, 9; Vermont, 8; Massachusetts, 113, which includes community and grange fairs; Rhode Island, 1; and Connecticut, 39.

The season opens on July 27 with the New Bangor Fair, Bangor, Maine.

Bomb Shelter Plans Offered

Planning and construction of bomb shelters and reinforcements for public buildings and industrial plants in Brookline, Mass., were made available to the public today by Walter A. Devine, Town Engineer. He submitted his findings to the Brookline Committee on Public Safety, another in a series of reports on defense preparations.

Mr. Devine announced that the Engineering Department had designed a bomb shelter believed practical for local use and that drawings may be obtained. He recommended that residents give thought to emergencies but "not to become alarmed or panicky."

Cambridge Needs Sewers

Additional volunteers to help meet the sewing quotas of the Cambridge Chapter, American Red Cross, are needed immediately, according to George H. Rockwell, chairman. He asked that persons willing to give a portion of their time to sewing report to Cambridge headquarters at 42 Brattle Street.

Brookline Gets Weapons Data

Walter A. Devine, town engineer of Brookline, Mass., has prepared for the planning and protection division of the Brookline Committee on Public Safety, a comprehensive statement on the types of weapons used by air raiders and their effects.

The report is designed to show the need for incorporating in the defense preparedness program plans to offset the results of bombings. The committee will study the facts, in conjunction with other reports, in an effort to institute protective construction to safeguard townspeople and minimize damage to public buildings, industrial plants and utilities in the event of air attacks.

N. Y. Freight Cost On Fruits Cut

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—A "very substantial" reduction of freight rates on fruits and vegetables from New York's important shipping points to New England territory is announced by the State Agriculture Department.

Nearly all railroads participated in a voluntary reduction, effective yesterday, to meet truck competition.

Savings for shippers range, the department said, from one cent a hundred pounds on apples, pears, beets and other products shipped from Canastota to Bridgeport, Conn., to 23-cents-hundred on celery, radishes and other vegetables moving from Elba to Portland, Maine.

300 Quincyites Want Air Warden Instruction

More than 300 Quincy residents have enrolled in the City's first air raid warden classes held in schools throughout the City, Z. Cranston Smith, Chairman of the Committee for the Quincy Defense Council, announced today. He described the enrollment as "creditable" and "more than gratifying."

Classes will be held twice weekly, one in a school in each ward in the City, and will continue until Aug. 25. The instructors attended and took special courses in Boston on air raid warden work.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, July 22
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, July 22

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for advanced students), (15.13mc and 11.73m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; English instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

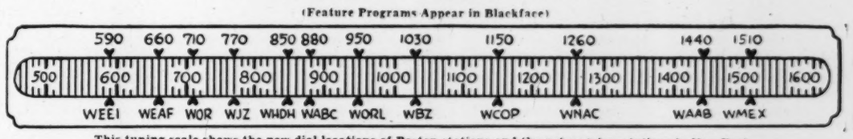
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies, Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks: "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Melodies by Miller.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: Jose Bethencourt's Band; Clark Dennis, tenor; Popular Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English: Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:25 p. m.—"Hello!" A program for the children evacuated from the British Isles to Canada and the United States. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Operatic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; "Summer Evening" by Zoltain Kodaly, Municipal Orchestra; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 11.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." Recordings Chosen by Listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert of the First Military Band; TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—"Peru Today"; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"...	Sports Comment	Sports and Music
3:15 Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Telegraphic Reports:	Sports and Music
3:30 President Roosevelt	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Pittsburgh - Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:45 President Roosevelt	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 News; Sketchbook .	Club Matinee: variety....	"Backstage Wife".....	Telegraphic Reports:	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Defense Program ..	Club Matinee: variety....	"Stella Dallas": drama..	Pittsburgh - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Around the Hub ..	Club Matinee: variety....	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	baseball game	John Kiley, organist .
4:45 Classics in Tempo .	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Pittsburgh - Brooklyn	Comme Pace Club ..
5:00 "Marv Marlin": sk.	Irene Wicker, story....	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"A to Z in Novelty"....	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, songs....	"Don Winslow".....	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan, sports..	Five Star News ..
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News: Music: Weather...	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Dance Music .....
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport reports .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"This Is the Show".....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Harold Sanford's Orch..
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"This Is the Show".....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News .....
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	**"Cavalcade of America":**	"Inside of Sports".....	"Lone Ranger": sketch.	Wonderland Salutes ..
7:45 serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Lone Ranger": sketch.	Henry King's Orchestra
8:00 Report to the	"The World's Best"....	**James Melton: Francia**	"Contact" with Dave	"Pied Piper Presents":
8:15 Nation	drama	**White; orchestra**	Elman; music	variety .....
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re....	"True or False".....	**Margaret Speaks, so.**	Boake Carter, news...	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45 vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False".....	**prano; orchestra**	Public Safety talk ..	Studio Program .....
9:00 "Forecast": Mischa	Frontline Headlines ..	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Auer in "Memoirs	**"Basin Street Society"**	program	20th Century Serenade	cal Album" .....
9:30 of Mischa the	News Here and Abroad.	"What Burns You Up":	Network News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Magnificent".....	Ted Steele's Novachords	Frances Scott, m. c..	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	cal Album" .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News .....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small and Orch..	Dance Digest .....
10:30 Civilian Defense ..	Network Sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Tom, Dick & Harry,	Dance Digest .....
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	comedy trio	Dance Digest .....
11:00 Weather; Music ..	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest .....
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather ..	Herbie Holmes's Orch	Dance Digest .....
11:30 Music; records ...	Want"; records	Barry Winton's Orch..	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Dance Music	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch.	London	"Day's End"; News ..

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock ..	"Sunrise Special"; Organ	Musical Clock	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer; News.	Musical Clock; news....	News comment	Musical Clock	.....
7:30 Music; News	"Musical Clock	"George and Dixie," songs	News service	.....
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs ..	.....
8:00 **News of Europe** ..	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange .....
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Post Exchange .....
8:45 Rhythm Revue	Toast; music; talk..	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm orchestra ..	Farm and Home News ..
9:00 Home Planning"	News; recordings	News and Rhythm	News	Zelma Larsson's Music ..
9:15 "Listen Ladies"	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music ..
9:30 "Listen Ladies"	"The Breakfast Club" ..	"Fiesta"; music	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	George and Dixie" songs	Up" orchestra .....
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk .....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"..	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition"	Handy Andy .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, Tenor ..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 Food Fair	"Prescott Presents" ..	"The Road of Life"	Studio broadcast	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk....	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Beauty Hints .....
11:15 "Man I Married"	Family Circle	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss, interview .	"Letter-Quest" .....
11:30 "Big Sister: sketch .	"Two Men and a Girl" ..	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News ..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15 "A Girl Marries" ..	"Jack Berch's Gang" ..	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture ..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	News; Weather; Music ..
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour; news;	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers ..	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15 "Woman in White" ..	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent" ..	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron .....
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air" ...	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell" ..	Piano Impressions .....
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Orchestra; Trio .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch	**Studio Party, Elsa Max-**	"Light of the World" ..	Cedric Foster, news ..	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
2:15 Joyce Jordan, ...	**well, hostess**	"The Mystery Man"	Don Ostrie	Margueerite Porter, soms
2:30 You're the Expert ..	"The Munros"; sketch ..	"Valiant Lady"	Sports Comment	Meb Yellin's Orchestra..
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch ..	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews ..	Five Star News .....
3:00 Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm" ...	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music .....
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	White Sox baseball game	Sports and music .....
3:30 News; Sketchbook ..	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music .....
3:45 "In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	White Sox baseball game	Sports and music .....
4:00 **Lord Halifax**	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Stella Dallas"	White Sox baseball game	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30 "Music In the Air",	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Organ Melodies .....
4:45 "Music in the Air" ..	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown" ..	White Sox baseball game	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:00 Mary Marlin": sk....	Children's story	"Home of the Brave" ...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills" sk..	"Drama Behind News" ..	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Burl Ives, songs....	"Don Winslow"; sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan's Sports ..	Five Star News .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: News	News; music; weather ..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:15 Melodie Caravan	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music .	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Music; NYA Speaker ..
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	This Man's Army	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Count Basie's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs ..	"Mr. Keen": drama....	News of the World.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch ..	Five Star News .....
7:30 Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch...	**Confidentially Yours"** .	Alvino Rey's Orchestra .	Wonderland Salutes ....
7:45 "Second Husband" ...	"This Man's Army".....	"Concert Miniature".....	Alvino Rey's Orchestra .	Hillbilly Music .....
8:00 "Court of Missing ..	Gordon Jenkins' Orch ..	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop
8:15 Heirs": drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	vocalists; chorus	Shep Field's Orchestra .	"Essays in Drama" .....
8:30 "First Nighter";	**"For America We Sing."**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	**Wendell Willkie**	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 sketch; E. Davis ...	**Defense Sav. Bond prgm.**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	**Wendell Willkie**	CCC Program .....
9:00 "We the People"; ...	"Bringing Up Father" ..	Frank Crumit and Julia	Cong. Stephen M. Young	Variety Hour .....
9:15 interviews; music .	"Bringing Up Father" ..	Sanderson's Quiz	**Ambassador Winant** ...	Variety Hour .....
9:30 **Lewisohn Stadium**	"News Here and Abroad"	"News Here and Abroad"	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:45 **Concert, N. Y.**	Ted Steele's Orchestra .	"Hap Hazard Show".....	Mickey Alpert's Orch ..	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	Network Sports	"A Date With Judy,"	James M. Minifie	Five Star News .....
10:15 Round table talk on ..	Network Sports	starring Ann Gillis..	Fulton Lewis, Jr	"Dance Digest" .....
10:30 Defense Savings	Network Sports	"College Humor": variety;	Sports Comments	"Dance Digest" .....
10:45 News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra ..	Sports Comments

Text of Roosevelt Message on Draftees

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP) — The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on extending military service for selectees, National Guardsmen and reservists follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Last year the Congress of the United States recognizing the gravity of the world situation held that common prudence required that American defense, at that time relatively very weak, be strengthened in its two aspects. The first called for the production of munitions of all kinds. The second called for the training and service of personnel. The Selective Training and Service Act authorized the annual induction into military service of a maximum of 900,000 men for this training and service, of whom 600,000 are now in the Army. The Congress also authorized the induction into service of the National Guard, the reserve officers, and other reserve components of the Army of the United States.

In the absence of further action by the Congress, all of those involved must be released from active service on the expiration of 12 months. This means that beginning this autumn about two-thirds of the Army of the United States will begin a demobilization.

The action taken last year was appropriate to the international situation at that time. It took into consideration the small size and the undeveloped state of our armed forces. The National Guard, which then formed the bulk of these forces, had to be seasoned; its technical training and general efficiency greatly improved. The ranks of the National Guard and the regular Army had to be brought to full strength; and, in addition, the Army required for its tremendous expansion the services of approximately 50,000 reserve officers.

Two Steps for Security

In effect, two steps were taken for the security of the Nation. First, the Selective Service Act initiated annual military training as a prime duty of citizenship. Second, the organization and traning of field armies was begun—training in team-work—company by company, battalion by battalion, regiment by regiment, and division by division. The objective was to have ready at short notice an organized and integrated personnel of over 1,000,000 men.

I need scarcely emphasize the fact that if and when an organized and integrated company, battalion, regiment or division is compelled to send two-thirds of its members home, those who return to civil life, if called to the colors later on, would have to go through a new period of organization and integration before the new unit to which they were assigned could be depended on for service. The risks and the weaknesses caused by dissolving a trained army in times of national peril were pointed out by George Washington over and over again in his messages to the Continental Congress.

It is, therefore, obvious that if two-thirds of our present Army return to civilian life, it will be almost a year before the effective Army strength again reaches one million men.

Today it is imperative that I should officially report to the Congress what the Congress undoubtedly knows: that the international situation is not less grave but is far more grave than it was a year ago. It is so grave, in my opinion, and in the opinion of all who are conversant with the facts, that the Army should be maintained in effective strength and without diminution of its effective numbers in a complete state of readiness. Small as it is in comparison with other armies, it should not suffer any form of disorganization or disintegration.

Grave National Risk

Therefore, we would be taking a grave national risk unless the Congress were to make it possible for us to maintain our present full effective strength and during the coming year give training to as many additional Americans as we can. When immediate readiness for service becomes more and more a vital precautionary measure, the elimination of approximately two-thirds of our trained soldiers, and about three-fourths of the total officer personnel, would be a tragic error.

Occasional individuals, basing their opinions on unsupported evidence or on no evidence at all, may with honest intent assert that the United States need fear no attack on its own territory or on the other nations of this Hemisphere by aggressors from without.

Nevertheless, it is the well-nigh unanimous opinion of those who are daily cognizant, as military and naval officers and as Government servants in the field of international relations, that schemes and plans of aggressor nations against American security are so evident that the United States and the rest of the Americas are definitely imperiled in their national interests. That is why reluctantly, and only after a careful weighing of all facts and all events, I recently proclaimed that an unlimited national emergency exists.

It is not surprising that millions of patriotic Americans find it difficult in the pursuit of their daily occupations and in the normal lives of their families to give constant thought to the implications of happenings many thousands of miles away. It is hard for most of us to bring such events into focus with our own readily accepted and normal democratic ways of living.

That is why I must refer again to the sequence of conquests—German conquests or attacks—which have continued uninterruptedly throughout several years——all the way from the coup against Austria to the present campaign against Russia.

Issue Brought Closer

Every move up and down and across Europe, and into Asia, and into Africa has been conducted according to a time schedule utilizing in every case an overwhelming superiority not only in material but in trained men as well. Each campaign has been based on a preliminary assurance of safety or non-aggression to the intended victim. Each campaign has been based on disarming fear and gaining time until the German Government was fully ready to overthrow treaties and pacts to the winds and simultaneously to launch an attack in over-whelming force.

Each elimination of a victim has brought the issue of Nazi domination closer to this hemisphere, while month by month their intrigues of propaganda and conspiracy have sought to weaken every link in the community of interests that should bind the Americas into a great western family.

I do not think that any branch of the Government of the United States will be willing to let America risk the fate which has destroyed the independence of other nations.

We Americans cannot afford to speculate with the security of America.

Furthermore, we have a definite responsibility to every country in the Western Hemisphere—to aid each and every one of them against attack from without the Hemisphere. I do not believe that any branch of the American Government would desire today to abrogate our Pan-American pacts or to discard a policy which we have maintained for nearly a century and a quarter.

Duty to Hemisphere

If we do not reverse this historic policy, then it is our duty to maintain it. To weaken our Army at this particular time would be, in my judgment, an act of bad faith toward our neighbors.

I realize that personal sacrifices are involved in extending the period of service for selectees, the National Guard and other reserve components of our Army. I believe that provision now can and will be made in such an extension to relieve individual cases of undue hardship, and also to relieve older men who should, in justice, be allowed to resume their civilian occupations as quickly as their services can be spared.

Nevertheless, I am confident that the men now in the ranks of the Army realize far better than does the general public, the disastrous effect which would result from permitting the present Army, only now approaching an acceptable state of efficiency, to melt away and set us back at least six months while new units are being reconstituted from the top down with new drafts of officers and men.

The legislation of last year provided definitely that if national danger later existed, the one year period of training could be extended by action of the Congress.

I do not believe that the danger to American safety is less than it was one year ago when, so far as the Army was concerned, the United States was in a woefully weak position. I do not believe that the danger to our national safety is only about the same as it was a year ago.

I do believe—I know—that the danger today is infinitely greater. I do believe—I know—that in all truth we are in the midst of a national emergency.

I am not asking the Congress for specific language in a specific bill. But I can say frankly that I hope the Congress will acknowledge this national emergency either for a specific period or until revocation by the Congress or the President.

Would Remove Restrictions

The objective is, of course, the all important issue. It is to authorize continuance in service of selectees, National Guard and reserve components of the Army and the retired personnel of the regular Army, with the understanding that, should the exigencies of the situation permit, early return to civil pursuits will follow in due course.

Because of the swiftness of modern events, I think the Congress should also remove the restrictions in regard to the numbers of selectees inducted each year for training and service.

And, in order to reduce individual hardships to a minimum, I urge that the Congress provide that employers be asked to continue to keep jobs open for their employees who have been held in the Army. For my part I will direct the return to civil life of officers and men whose retention on active duty would impose undue hardship and that selectees and enlisted men of the National Guard, who have reached the age of 28, be transferred from active service to a reserve component as rapidly as possible.

At great cost to the Nation, and at increasing dislocation of private buying, we are accepting the material burdens necessary for our security. In such matters we accept the fact of a crisis in our history.

It is true that in modern war men without machines are of little value. It is equally true that machines without men are of no value at all. Let us consolidate the whole of our defense—the whole of our preparation against atttack by those enemies of Democracy who are the enemies of all that we hold dear.

One final word: Time counts. Within two months disintegration, which would follow failure to take Congressional action, will commence in the armies of the United States. Time counts. The responsibility rests solely with the Congress.

Godbout Opposes Draft for Canada

RIVIERE AU LOUP, Que., July 21 (CP)—The Dominion Government and Quebec's Provincial Government do not believe that Canadians should be conscripted to fight outside the country, Premier Godbout told a political rally here yesterday.

"We are anti-conscriptionists at Ottawa and at Quebec," he said. "I was an anti-conscriptionist in 1939; I am an anti-conscriptionist in 1941. When I say that the last effort, the last sacrifice, should be made by Canadians to win the war, I put in the front line voluntary enlistment.

"Let the rest of the country do as Quebec in voluntary enlistment and we will win this war."

Virginia to Publish Library Check List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A check list of Virginia State publications from 1936 through 1939 has recently been compiled by the Virginia State Library here and will be published this fall, Wilmer Hall, State librarian, said.

The bibliography was compiled under the supervision of R. W. Church, Assistant Librarian, and detailed work was done by Mrs. Frances McGovern, of the Catalogue Section of the Library. The book, listing all publications of all departments of the State Government in the years 1936 to 1939, will be distributed free to interested agencies.

The Library is now compiling a check list of publications for the year 1940 and plans to publish them annually hereafter, Mr. Hall said.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Talks Sponsored in Autumn

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is scheduled to become a sponsored radio news commentator in September.

She will be heard on a series of 15-minute weekly radiocasts on current events, over a Nationwide network sponsored by the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, it was announced yesterday by Eurico Penteado, Chairman of the Bureau which represents coffee growers in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Cuba, and El Salvador.

War Aid From U. S.

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British Get Money and Food

London firemen recently received £5,000 from the British War Relief Society of America. Bertram de N. Cruger, the Society's representative in Britain, presented the cheque to the London Fire Service Benevolent Fund.

Mr. Cruger has also toured 14 provincial towns and paid more than £73,000 for the relief of air raid distress. Among his gifts from the Society were £10,000 each to Plymouth and Glasgow, £6,250 each to Manchester, Bristol and Hull, and £5,000 each to Birmingham, Coventry, Portsmouth and Southampton.

Upper picture shows F. W. Jackson, Deputy Chief Officer Commanding the London Fire Service, receiving the cheque from Mr. Cruger. In the lower picture, Mr. Cruger (right) and Mr. R. H. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, examine bean seeds, part of a gift of nine tons from United States farmers.

Economic Internationalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITTIER, Calif.—"Economic nationalism which received great impetus after the last war must be superseded now by economic internationalism if we are to have peace," declared Dr. Karl Scholz of the University of Pennsylvania, at the Institute of International Relations held here recently by Whittier College.

"Economic boundaries," he explained, "are not co-extensive with political boundaries, and economic interests of nations extend beyond their political interests. It would turn the hands of the clock backward to try to restore the full independence of many small nations in Europe, whatever the outcome of the military struggle may be."

Economic internationalism, Dr. Scholz told the 160 delegates from the southwest States, "means that nations large and small must be willing to give some of their traditional sovereignty to an international economic and financial authority, created by and with the consent of all member states. Such an authority must adopt an international currency, control foreign investments by guiding them into economically productive channels, and finally must seek to preserve balance in international payments among the nations adhering to such international organization."

Declaring such international economic authority as the "only hope for a durable peace," Dr. Scholz said the "details can and will be perfected only after nations have adopted the general principle of subordinating their own nationalistic interests to those of an economic order of society transcending national political boundaries.

"The United States has a great opportunity to co-operate in world economic organization after the war if it is willing to subordinate its purely national economic interests to the interests of all nations which will subscribe to the principles of international economic co-operation," he concluded.

Crete Conquest 'Chutists Decorated by Göring

BERLIN, July 21 (AP)—The official German news agency announced July 19 that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring held a reception at his field headquarters July 17 for parachuters who distinguished themselves in the conquest of Crete. He decorated them with the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross.

British Dockers Back War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, July 21—First-hand investigations at British docks and shipyards show that, despite labor troubles which have developed as a result of war conditions and the introduction of new wartime regulations, there is a good prospect of an early settlement.

The essential point which has been gained by the Government lately is the co-operation of local trade union leaders.

At Liverpool, dockers' leaders are enthusiastic about the new Government dock scheme of putting all dockers under the employ of the Ministry of Transport.

At Glasgow, where at first there was bitter opposition, the local union now is supporting the scheme. Both Liverpool and Glasgow officials of the shipbuilding and engineering unions are upholding the Government regulations regarding the maintenance of essential works, although they limit the men's freedom.

Employers Co-operate

The new regulations take the exercise of discipline from employers and give it to Government officials. Employers complain that this robs them of their authority, but they are enforcing the regulations loyally.

The trouble has come from the rank-and-file of men who are not concerned with the larger policies, but with day-to-day details of pay and discipline.

The disputes generally have been short. Although union leaders often support the men, they do not necessarily do so, and usually are eager for conciliation with employers.

Personal relations between union leaders and employers are excellent. Union leaders are co-operating because they feel that organized labor has its share of influence under the regulations.

Some union leaders see in these new regulations the seeds of greater permanent control of industry by workers and Government. The scheme, as it applies to dockers, is hailed as the end of casual labor at the docks. A feature of them is the system of yard committees, on which representatives of the men and management in each yard are to sit together to discuss production and discipline.

At Glasgow, the yard committees were inaugurated by a speech from the admiral in command of the district. This served to give the highest prestige to the new responsibilities of the men. Other consultative machinery also is being set up.

Awakening workers

The importance of awakening the rank-and-file of the workers to the seriousness of the Battle of the Atlantic and their part in it was stressed by Sir Patrick Dollan, Lord Provost of Glasgow, a man sympathetic toward labor.

The older workers understand the country's danger, he said, but the Government should do more to teach younger ones. He was hopeful that the fact of Russia being in the war would encourage extremists to back the war effort wholeheartedly. Communists, however, comprise less than 1 per cent of the Glasgow workers although they are supposed to be more plentiful there than anywhere else in Britain.

Those regulations affecting the dockers have raised more complications than the shipbuilding regulations. So far, the plan has been put in operation only in Glasgow and Liverpool, but it is proposed to extend it to other ports. Its object is a better organization of dock labor to secure a faster turn-around of ships. So far, this does not seem to have been achieved, but the scheme causes such major changes that it is bound to take time to get it running smoothly, and a tightening-up is now going on.

Men on the spot agree that some such scheme is necessary under war conditions.

Guaranteed Wage

By the new scheme, casual laborers suddenly have become Government employees on a guaranteed wage. Despite union enthusiasm over the decasualization, the dockers have been upset by the loss of freedom entailed. The employers now are merely agents of the Government. They have to work the men without having real control over them. Practical methods of work have been interferred with and the men have been able to dodge work while drawing pay.

Piece work has been instituted and is looked upon as a remedy.

The dockers are making at least £8 a week and can get up to £15. The guaranteed wage is £4 2s. 6d., which some consider too high. A skilled shipbuilding engineer seldom gets more than £9 with piece work and overtime.

A problem applying both to dockers and to shipbuilders is whether junior Government officials, on whom discipline now largely depends, are equal to their jobs.

In shipbuilding, absenteeism has been a difficulty, but in Glasgow, at any rate, it seems to have been exaggerated and figures are being checked. The appearance of the income tax, as wages rise with overtime, is one incentive to absenteeism.

Dislike Income Tax

The men are surprisingly perturbed about the income tax, which is "new to them." Double pay for Sunday work is a great temptation to take another day off, but Sunday work is being limited. Long hours have been worked for many months, even during the "blitzes" and bad weather of last winter. In Glasgow, there is a tendency to reduce overtime on the grounds that production must be organized along the same lines as a long-distance race. At Liverpool, however, the 64-hour week is likely to be continued.

Transfers of workers under the regulations are disliked by men and sometimes cause trouble. The importance of labor and its shortage, gives workers real power, but the co-operation of local unions and Government regulations which discipline both sides should tend to ward off serious conflicts between the men and employers.

Konoye Seeks Closer Bonds With Japan's Armed Forces

TOKYO, July 21 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and his newly-organized cabinet conferred at the Palace today with the Army and Navy High Command on coordination between the armed services and the Government.

The Army and Navy has taken an active part in the Government reorganization, and Domei, Japanese News Agency, said the purpose of the 90-minute conference was "to establish fuller liaison and to attain unity between the Government and the High Command of the national services."

According to Domei, Prince Konoye will outline Japanese diplomatic aims at a conference with Japanese newspapermen tomorrow and inform them then that the Empire's policy decided on July 2 will not be changed. What this policy is still has not been divulged.

Emporer Hirohito received the new Foreign Minister, Vice Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, in audience today for the first time since Admiral Toyoda took the job.

Nazis Solve Puzzle

BERLIN, July 21 (AP)—Reorganization of the Japanese Cabinet was necessitated by a threat from the United States, the newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared Saturday.

"Without American permission, Britain could not continue the war and on the Pacific Britain no longer has anything to say," the newspaper contended.

"Therefore, its threat to Japan can only be a threat with American weapons. That has been understood in Japan and the reason for rebuilding the Japanese Cabinet is very plain."

Japan Moves South

HONG KONG, July 21 (AP)—A European observer reported today that a fleet of 15 Japanese military transport vessels left the mouth of the Canton River, South China, yesterday for an unknown destination.

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 19 (AP) — Uncertainty over Japan's future intentions was heightened today when Governor General Admiral Jean Decoux, who had set up a summer capital near here, announced that he was returning by air immediately with his entire staff to Hanoi, the regular seat of government.

There have been rumors for days that Japan is on the verge of operations in or against this Vichy-loyal colony.

East Gets More RAF

SINGAPORE July 19 (AP)—New contingents of the Royal Air Force arrived here from England today, continuing a bolstering of Britain's Far Eastern defenses. The number was not disclosed, but RAF headquarters described the units as "large reinforcements."

The troops came ashore carrying full tropical equipment. It was understood they will be dispersed to different posts throughout the Far East. The arriving group included a number of army officers and a party of "Wrens" (Women's Royal Naval Service.)

Japanese Prepare

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, July 21 (AP)—Japanese in the Union of South Africa are reported packing in preparation for a rush home.

Officials at the Japanese Legation would make no statement about reports from usually reliable sources that the preparations were the result of advice from Japan for its nationals to return.

No Japanese ships are known to be en route to the Union of South Africa to pick up Japanese, but the Japanese steamer Manila Maru is scheduled to sail from Durban July 26.

Tokyo Finds Niseis in Japan May Retain U. S. Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Tokyo announcement that American citizens of Japanese ancestry—popularly known as "Nisei"—can continue to reside in Japan and still maintain their citizenship removes one of the main concerns which has hung over the heads of this large American group for many months past.

There are several thousand Japanese-Americans in Japan and in other parts of Japanese-controlled Asia who have hoped that they would not lose their coveted United States citizenship papers due to a reported plan to require them to return to the United States within six months or be classified as aliens. The U. S. Consul-General in Tokyo has announced, however, that they may remain in Japan and continue to be classed as Americans so long as they do not serve in the Japanese Army or take Japanese Government jobs open only to Japanese subjects.

The Nisei problem arises from Japanese emigration to the United States years ago. Their children, born on American soil, are American citizens just like any other child born in the United States. But they may also be Japanese subjects if their parents registered them shortly after their birth at a nearby Japanese Consulate. In that case they have two citizenships each of which is valid.

The Nisei who lives in Hawaii or California or elsewhere in the United States and who never leaves the country experience no legal problems. When in America one may go to a Japanese Consulate and formally renounce his Japanese citizenship. Many Nisei do so. But once he arrives in Japan he can't renounce Japanese citizenship although he can go to an American Consulate in Japan and renounce his American citizenship.

In Japan the Nisei is regarded legally by the Government of Japan as a Japanese citizen, provided he hasn't gone through the renunciation formality before he arrived. And as a Japanese citizen he's just as liable as any other Japanese to Japanese law and custom. He can be drafted for the Army or put into the Navy. He can be sent to fight in Mongolia or he can be put in the Navy Department as a translator.

A good many Japanese-American boys from Hawaii, California, Chicago or New York today are serving on the battle fronts of China.

Difficulties face their marriages to "pure" Japanese girls. Under American law that wife can't come to America as an immigrant seeking citizenship. As an Oriental she is barred from citizenship. She can come as a visitor or student but she can't live in the United States permanently. A child, however, can become an American citizen under certain circumstances. In order to do so he has to go to America at a fairly early age and live there for several years, but that, of course, separates him from his mother during his teens.

Landon Backs Draft But— Assails Way President Did It

TOPEKA, Kan., July 21 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, asserting "the President has the country out on a limb now and we have got to strengthen the tree at the base," announced reluctant support yesterday of proposals to keep selectees and National Guardsmen under arms beyond a year.

"I am compelled by circumstances, brought about partly by the President's policies, to take the position that it is unsafe to release from service these men who have had some psysical training and some fundamentals of military co-ordination," the 1936 Republican presidential nominee said in an address prepared for radiocast.

"Today, as a Nation, we are wide open. Under the provocative words and bellicose policies and acts of the President and his Cabinet, we have gone too far not to be armed to the teeth.

"Furthermore, if there is no stopping of Mr. Roosevelt's war policies, he will throw the finest untrained and unequipped army in the world into a shooting war.

"Sad Revelation"

"The President's drive to extend the period of service under the Draft Act is just the beginning of a sad revelation to the American people. A revelation that major statements of policy of candidates for the Presidency were 'mere campaign oratory.'

"Frankness and candor compel me to say that in the last national election only one of the candidates for President has been loyal and consistent to his pre-election policies and promises, and that was the candidate of the Socialist Party, Norman Thomas."

Mr. Landon insisted that, "for the sake of national morale, the President must advise the Congress definitely what unforseen events have caused him to change his statements of even two months ago" that "the boys would be sent home at the end of the year."

The former Kansas Governor asserted that the Administration's next step would be removal of the prohibition against sending of selectees or National Guardsmen outside of the Western Hemisphere.

Blames Cabinet

"If the President is to blame for trying to hoodwink the American people, so are his fellow conspirators, including members of his Cabinet," Mr. Landon exclaimed.

"Then there are certain labor leaders. These know—the tops at least—that Mr. Roosevelt is heading for war, and that if we get into war . . . social gains will be sacrificed. Yet John Lewis is the only national labor leader who has the guts to stick his neck out and tell labor what is going to happen to it.

"Finally, what are those Democratic members of Congress going to do who promised never, never, never would they vote to send an American boy to fight in Europe—let alone Asia and Africa and the seven seas.

"This political chicanery, this hoodwinking of the American people, is the enemy that is flooding our homes, at one of the six most critical times in our national life."

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Sounder Home Environments Are Held Need to Check Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—That crime will be checked when sounder home environments are available both to young persons and adults, was the conclusion of a survey of the background of 2,158 prisoners made by the State Parole Board and published by Dr. Joseph W. Moore, chairman, over the week-end.

The study, embracing the social and criminal history of prisoners released to the Board in 1940, bore out the theory that one of the greatest crime factors is an uncertain life in childhood, according to Dr. Moore. It was simultaneously revealed that 58 per cent of those paroled had never married, many of the others had been separated, widowed or divorced and fewer than 20 per cent were married and living with their wives.

As indication of the effect of broken homes on the young, it was revealed that 38 per cent of those receiving parole had their homes disrupted through divorce, death, or separation when they were 12 years old or younger, while 43 per cent suffered broken homes by their sixteenth birthday.

Indicating that crime might also be checked by making it easier for young persons to stay in school longer was the disclosure that two thirds of the parolees had no more than an elementary school training, while one sixth did not even reach sixth grade. Only 1 per cent finished college or vocational school and only 4 per cent completed high school education. Here again it was stressed that the chief reason for not finishing school was the need to earn money and poor adjustment to school work.

"The background and history of the average parolee does not make a pretty picture," Dr. Moore said.

"These statistics on the broken homes and lack of training of parolees are not given as explanations of crime. It is obvious many men with broken homes and lack of formal education do very well. The figures do show, however, that parolees as a group, whatever their inner weakness have been, were also subjected to poor environmental influences. As the number of those with previous arrests shows, the majority began law-breaking early."

Umpires and Colored Flags Factors in Army War Games

WITH THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE (AP)—Umpires are the autocrats of the war games, like their counterparts on the nation's baseball diamonds.

Alone, with only a signal flag, an umpire can force a thousand men to halt in their tracks or be ruled out of "battle" as though they had walked into concentrated enemy artillery or machine-gun fire.

Umpires have been doing this in central Tennessee, where three divisions—the 5th, 27th, and 30th—of the nation's new army have been testing the effectiveness of their training.

Arbiters of the army afield decide the winner of the engagements "fought" under simulated combat conditions. They piece together and interpret tactical information each got in a small sector of wide maneuver area.

By established loss tables they assess the effect of "gun fire" on certain dispositions of troops.

For instance if a battery of artillery—four guns—is in position to bring direct fire on an advancing tank column, the umpire with the artillery rules that two per cent of the vehicles in the column would have been destroyed under similar conditions in war. The umpire with the tank column, informed of the "hits" by radio, marks the required number of tanks out of action.

On the other hand if a tank unit surprises an artillery battery before its guns are in firing order the battery is adjudged destroyed or captured. Losses of varying forces of troops against different weapons are computed on more complex bases, so thoroughly covering the possibilities that the umpires have to carry a table of assessments.

Most of the time the umpires let the soldiers on the other side know what has befallen them by signal flags familiar to most men long in the army. And even the selectees, in large-scale maneuvers for the first time, are catching on quickly. Some of the signals—which even the dullest private can understand—mean simply "run."

One such flag is bright red, with a white center. It signifies that artillery fire is falling within 100 yards of the spot. One bunch of soldiers in the war games here showed no inclination to great activity during a lull in the day's work. Suddenly an umpire unfurled the flag. These soldiers of only a few months didn't know what it meant, but when the umpire told them, they scrammed.

Other control flags:

White—all troops of the unit halt in place while the flag is displayed. rincipally the signal is to enable the umpires to hold one outfit back while another catches up so the tactical situation might develop more clearly. It also marks the umpires as neutral and allows them to escape interference from opposing forces.

Blue—opposing infantry may advance toward the unit where this flag is displayed because they have fire superiority. If they do so, the weaker troops must withdraw correspondingly.

Red—opposing infantry may not advance toward the unit so designated because they have not fire superiority.

A unit's disregard of such signals weighs in the evaluation of the officers' effectiveness in command.

For the field exercises here, a force of 500 umpires was especially trained for a month. They were selected from within the second army's own units. Many of them are recognized experts in their special fields. All must be agile and hardy to follow the troops.

Press Won't Be So Free If Caught By Foe in Coming Army Maneuvers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Newspapermen can become "prisoners of war" right in their own country if they don't watch their step during the great army maneuvres next September.

Determined to give the mammoth games, which will cover 20,000 miles of Louisiana terrain, the utmost reality possible, the War Department has announced that correspondents, radio men and cameramen will be subject to capture if they wander across the battle lines.

During the period of maneuvre from Sept. 1-30, the correspondents will be assigned either to the Blue or the Red Army and will be obliged to stay with this force as would be the case in actual warfare. If not, the newspaperman will be liable to capture, to confiscation of his operation notes and to detention—under comfortable conditions, of course—in the prisoners' "stockade" for 24 hours. After that he would be permitted to return to his post.

Must Watch Their Step

This ruling for newspapermen is made necessary by the new type of maneuvers which will be held this year. Known as "free maneuvers," they mean that the opposing armies will not follow a preconceived scenario plan of action. Instead, each commander and officer will be free to act as he would in actual battle, making decisions on the spur of the moment, changing plans and making every effort to outwit the foe.

In this type of maneuvers, it is pointed out, information gathered by newspapermen would be of the utmost value to their side and they would, consequently, be subject to detention. He may be detained by the opposite for as long as 24 hours to prevent him from disclosing vital military secrets.

Furthermore, press men who are "captured" will not be permitted to send stories or pictures until they are returned to their own army. However, he would not be expected to give information concerning his army nor would his equipment be touched.

Help of Press Is Wanted

It is suggested that newspapers and news agencies covering the games assign a man to each army, although it will be possible for a man to be transferred from one army to another during the games.

Persons assigned to the maneuvers are urged by the War Department to wear a uniform similar to an officer's uniform but devoid of rank markings. Instead, all correspondents will wear a green brassard on the left arm, and on the right arm a red or blue brassard, depending on the army to which he is accredited.

The maneuvers will be accomplished by the Second Army (Red) and the Third Army (Blue) and will bring together about 500,000 men—by far the greatest aggregation of troops ever brought together in one area in peacetime.

Army Asks 'Retreat' Of Ice Cream Sellers

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN THE NEW MEXICAN DESERT, July 21 (AP)—The Army officially made known its displeasure yesterday over ubiquitous ice cream and soft drink trucks which even have followed the cavalry onto the desert for maneuvers.

Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift, Commander of the First Cavalry Division, said in a critique that the presence of such vending establishments was one of the current woes of the Army.

"The soldiers drink and eat this stuff and then write home that they can't stand the Army ration," General Swift said in banning such sellers' appearance in the 24-square-mile maneuver area.

"If they eat the Army ration, they can take this hard work, but they can't do it on ice cream and pop."

Claim Bela Kun Taken By Ukrainian Nationals

BERLIN, July 21 (AP)—Bela Kun, leader of the 1919 Communist revolt in Hungary, has been taken prisoner by Ukrainian Nationals, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said July 19, quoting a Budapest report.

Mr. Kun was active in the Ukraine, the report said, and was surprised by the swift advance of the Germans. He was seized, the report added, as he was about to take off in a plane.

Drys Report Progress In Illinois Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The tide that swept Illinois into the repeal column has turned to judge by recent events in this State, dry leaders here believe. They point to the action of the recent Legislature which emphatically rejected certain bills sponsored by wets and to the spread of local option units in the State.

The fact that no important new dry legislation was enacted in this legislative session does not discourage leaders in the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois and other dry agencies The important thing, they say, is that the wets, using all the strength they could muster could not get members of the Legislature to agree to their proposals for repeal of the old dram shop act. This act makes the owner of property on which liquor is sold responsible for damage resulting from the sale of liquor on the premises. It has always been a thorn to the wets, and two years ago they rallied enough votes in the Illinois Legislature to put a bill for the repeal of the act through both houses. Only a veto by Gov. Henry Horner saved the act. But this time the bill didn't get to the Governor. The Legislature itself took the responsibility for its defeat.

So convincing was the opposition to this act that the wets decided not to bring to a vote a bill they were putting forward to weaken the local option law of the State, said Dr. Robert E. Pugh, Assistant Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. Their bills would have made petitions for local option elections assailable before the election and would have not permitted the holding of such elections as long as complaints against the petitions were pending. The effect, say the drys, would have been to make it difficult to hold any local option elections.

On the other hand, bills put forward by the drys to establish county option in Illinois, and local option by wards in cities over 5,000 population, failed to pass. Nor did the drys succeed in getting through a law which would have forbidden the employment of minors not only in taverns but anywhere on the premises of places selling liquor. They did make a small gain in getting through a bill extending the dry zone around churches and schools from 100 feet to 200 feet, but this rule applies only to new liquor-selling establishments. Old ones can continue to operate within 100 feet of these institutions.

Although there was little to record in the column of dry victories, the Anti-Saloon League's Representative, Dr. Pugh, reports "a very noticeable difference" in the attitude at Springfield this year. Influential legislators showed interest in the dry cause. Some of the best-known legislators took part in a drama, "Prisoner at the Bar," given in a Springfield Church as a sermon against liquor. Dr. Pugh thought this showed a decided swing in sentiment for the abolition of the liquor traffic.

He finds evidence of this trend also in recent local option elections. There are now 833 dry units in Illinois. Forty-one counties increased the number of dry units within their borders during 1940 and 1941, according to a tabulation made by the Anti-Saloon League. Only 11 counties have no local option territory.

On and after Nov. 1 Chicago expects to see much less of bottled liquors because on that date an ordinance becomes effective which prohibits the sale of liquor in grocery stores, drug stores and other places not selling liquor exclusively. This measure was not sponsored by the drys, but by the tavern keepers who are concerned about the extent of the competition they faced

But the drys welcome this ordinance. Veteran temperance workers, smiling a little at finding themselves for once in agreement with their traditional opponents, say they can see nothing but progress for their cause in the closing of some 500 retail liquor outlets. They believe that the tavern keepers are acting not only to limit competition but to put a stop to one phase of their business which has brought liquor selling into increasing disrepute.

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Defense Is an All-Out Job for Americans

Ickes Says Cut 'Gas' by Third Or Supply Must Be Rationed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—The entire Atlantic Seaboard from Maine to Florida is under serious notice today that it must cut down its consumption of gasoline by one-third.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Co-ordinator for National Defense, is giving the public one more chance to do this by voluntary action. He sent telegrams to the Governors of 16 States and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia over the week end informing them that this reduction must be made at once. The alternative, he said, would be rationing.

He followed this warning to the Governors with requests to 19 large oil companies for weekly reports on retail sales to enable him to check on compliance with the request for voluntary curtailment.

The immediate reason for the order which had been anticipated here is the alarming lag in normal seasonal stock accumulations of oil. This is the period when the reserves are built up in anticipation of winter heating and industrial demands. But shipments of gasoline to meet the so-far diminishing demands of motorists have taken up too large a proportion of available transportation.

Oil Just Not Coming In

The east coast had 66,743,000 barrels of oil on hand on May 31 as compared to 67,733,000 barrels on May 31 of last year. It estimates that the increase in stocks during June was 2,000,000 barrels as compared to an increase of 5,366,000 barrels during the same month last year. In other words the oil to heat furnaces next winter is not coming in because too many people are still indulging in summer joy rides.

Sec. Ickes previously asked the co-operation of the Governors in a campaign to reduce gasoline consumption. This time his action was an "official recommendation" that the Governors seek to induce an actual cut in consumption of 33⅓ per cent.

He repeated his previous opinion that a substantial part of this saving could be achieved "by the adoption of conservation methods such as correcting faulty motors, driving at reasonable rates of speed, the use of but one automobile instead of several by those who drive to and from work, when they live and work in the same general areas and the elimination of wasteful practices generally."

Secretary Ickes' findings and recommendation transmitted to the governors follows:

Whereas, I find on the basis of information obtained from the appropriate government agencies and from the petroleum industry, that:

Data Sent Governors

1. The daily average shipment of petroleum and petroleum products from the gulf coast to the Atlantic seaboard has declined substantially and that further declines are anticipated.

2. Existing supplementary transportation facilities can make up only a part of the deficiency and certain contemplated new transportation facilities will not be ready until 1942.

3. The trend of consumption of petroleum products in this area is upward.

4. As a result of these factors, the usual season increase in stocks of petroleum and petroleum products to meet the heavy demand is well below the normal rate, and the stocks of industrial fuel oils, domestic heating oils, motor fuel and crude petroleum will not be adequate to meet essential demands this winter unless there is an immediate and drastic reduction in current consumption, and

Whereas, I find that, as a result of the foregoing, the rationing of petroleum products may become necessary unless the consumption of motor fuel be voluntarily reduced by 33⅓ per cent in the Atlantic Coast area.

Now, therefore, I do hereby recommend that the use and consumption of motor fuel in the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the District of Columbia, immediately and until further notice be voluntarily curtailed by 33 1-3 per cent by all except those engaged in national defense activities or services essential to health and safety.

'Turncoat' Tanks Score Mock Gain

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN THE DESERT, July 21 (AP)—"Fifth Column" tank attack—just as though enemy soldiers suddenly had taken over U. S. Army tanks and turned them on the troops—gave cavalrymen in the current war games a startling lesson as they prepared for their last week of tactical exercises in the desert.

For 48 hours, 17,000 men, 7,000 horses and hundreds of vehicles were locked in simulated battle in the Hueco Mountains in New Mexico, about 35 miles northeast of El Paso, Texas.

The First Cavalry Division of Fort Bliss late Saturday had pinned the 56th Cavalry Brigade, a force of Federalized Texas National Guardsmen about a third as large, into a mountain pocket. Thirteen light tanks each weighing 13 tons had been the principal striking force of the Division during the first day of the battle.

Suddenly umpires ruled that the friendly tanks had suddenly turned enemy and ordered them to attack the troops who formed the spearhead of the First Division's thrust.

The tanks attacked, wiped out the advance force and turned certain defeat into temporary victory for the smaller defending force.

"Everybody has to watch for everything in war these days," said Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift, Commander of the First Division. "It was a valuable lesson."

No More Visiting To the Movie Studios

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 21 (AP)—Tourists visiting Southern California this summer may as well give up right now any hopes they have of visiting a movie studio.

Y. Frank Freeman, President of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, said visiting privileges at all studios had been withdrawn effective today—with no exceptions. The action was taken because of increasing work in national defense and because the more than 33,000 requests for visit privileges received last month presaged an impossible situation with the tourist season just getting into full stride, Mr. Freeman said.

Lew Fields

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., July 21 (AP)—Lew Fields, who passed on yesterday, was a member of the nationally famous vaudeville comedy team, Weber and Fields.

Mr. Fields first traveled the vaudeville circuits as a little boy with his chum Joe Weber. The Weber and Fields act was continued for 60 years.

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King of Greece May Join Other Royalty in London

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—An exchange of messages in which Prime Minister Churchill said a "warmest welcome" is awaiting King George of Greece in England, was taken by some quarters today as an indication that the King shortly may come to Britain to join other Allied monarchs in exile.

This opinion was bolstered by a message from Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the Greek Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos, who spoke of a future meeting in England to discuss "further measures for the prosecution of our joint war effort."

King George's message said, "My country and I are proudly familiar with the gallant British allies and with God's help are determined to see our cause crowned with success."

Mr. Churchill's message said, "I have been thinking a great deal about Your Majesty in these months of stress, danger and sorrow, and I wish to tell you how much Your Majesty's bearing amid these vicissitudes have been admired by your many friends in England as well as by the nation at large. A warmest welcome awaits you here where all are resolved to conquer or perish."

The Greek King arrived at Durban in South Africa July 7.

Strikers Ask U. S. to Run Aircraft Accessories Plant

By the Associated Press

Congress of Industrial Organizations' unionists at hte plant of Air Associates, Incorporated, in Bendix, N. J., looked to President Roosevelt today to halt their wage and bargaining dispute with the management by taking the plant over.

The Aircraft Division of the United Auto Workers of America asked him to do so in a letter "until such time as the company decides to co-operate with national defense and to comply with the law of the United States of America." The letter contended that the Company paid the "lowest wages in the aircraft industry" and that a union negotiating committee had been unable to get a hearing from the management.

F. Leroy Hill, company President, said at no time since the union won a bargaining representation election July 1 had the company "refused to recognize or negotiate with the union."

The company makes parachutes, airplane de-icers, wind socks and propeller boosters, and has defense contracts of undisclosed amount.

Newark, N. J.—Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey repudiated "constant and unpatriotic condemnations" of President Roosevelt by John L. Lewis, National League Chairman, and set itself up as an autonomous body in formulation of policies.

The unit, which described itself as one of the founders of the national organization, charged in a resolution adopted by its Executive Committee that Mr. Lewis for four years refused to call a national convention "in violation of basic trade-union principles."

Washington—The United Federal Workers told affiliated C. I. O. unions that Government employees were confronted with a "virtual reign of terror in which Gestapo methods are being used by high Government officials."

Eleanor Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. F. W. A., made the complaint in a letter sent to all C. I. O. unions. In it she said that action taken by the Labor Department in the case of Mrs. Helen Miller, leader of a U. F. W. A. local here, was "typical of widespread attacks against the union."

Secretary Perkins notified Mrs. Miller that she was suspended pending a hearing on charges that she is or has been a member of organizations which "have promoted the policies of the Communist Party." Mrs. Miller denied the charges.

Cleveland—Threatened strikes in two vital national defense plants were averted with union acceptance of wage agreements.

At the White Motor Company where scout cars and half-tracs are being built for the Army, the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers ratified a pact providing a 7-cent-an-hour boost for all production and office workers. The union said 4,300 employees would be affected.

The C. I. O. unit had demanded 10 cents. The minimum was 75 and the average $1.02.

The International Association of Machinists of the American Federation of Labor approved a contract at the Chase Brass & Copper Co. calling for wage boosts. Terms were not announced and the present pay scale was unavailable.

Washington — Administrator Philip B. Fleming of the Wage-Hour Divsion of the Labor Department ordered a 36-cent minimum wage for the seamless hoisery industry, effective Sept. 15.

The industry employs about 62,000 persons, the Divsion said, and since 1939 has been operating under 32½ cents per hour minimum wage order. It was estimated that 27,500 of the total workers in the industry were earning less than 36 cents an hour at present, and that of those due to receive increases under the new order 21,800 were in the South.

The new wage minimum was recommended unanimously, Mr. Fleming's office said, by a seamless hoisery industry committee.

Detroit—R. J. Thomas, International President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) asked President Roosevelt to call a management-labor conference to discuss the suggested 50 per cent curtailment of production in the automobile industry.

Declaring the reduction would mean serious dislocation of the economic life of automobile-manufacturing communities, Mr. Thomas told the President in a message:

"We are wholly for national defense, but seriously doubt that a sharp cut is necessary or advisable at this time, before machinery and manpower made idle can be utilized for defense production."

Olean, N. Y.—A State Supreme Court Justice issued an injunction restraining C.I.O. pickets from interfering with operation of the U. S. Gypsum Company plant at Oakfield, N. Y. The plant hires 500. It is one of 14 Gypsum factories where C.I.O.'s Gypsum Organizing Committee called strikes June 26 to support demands for a 10-cent increase in existing wage rates which range from 62½ to 95 cents an hour.

Van Lear, Ky.—C.I.O.'s United Mine Workers Union decided to resume work at the Consolidated Coal Company's mine, closed July 17 when 800 men walked out. They contended the management was dismissing veteran employees and hiring new men. The management denied it hired any new men and explained it had dropped some employees only because production was declining.

Italy Imposes Tax On Stock Profits

ROME (AP)—The Italian Government has imposed a special tax ranging from 10 to 50 per cent on excess profits from the sale of industrial securities, ostensibly as a measure against inflation.

Finance Minister Paola Thaon di Revel, Jr., speaking at the dedication of a bank building in Milan, declared Europe had shown it could do without gold, which had fled to the United States. He said that stocks of raw materials stored by the Government "and not gold will be able to guarantee (monetary) circulation."

The new tax presumably is intended to discourage Italians from investing in industrial stocks and other private securities rather than in Government bonds.

Many were understood to be putting money in securities for fear of inflation as others were buying real estate at fancy prices before profits from such turnovers were taxed heavily.

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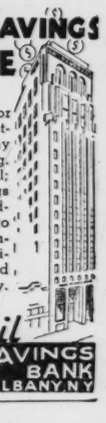

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Cripps: Man Behind Soviet Accord

Erstwhile British 'radical' did valuable groundwork in Moscow in spite of great difficulties.

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, the tall, bespectacled aristocrat who was the stormy petrel of English politics a few years ago, has become in 1941 a bulwark of the Empire's war position.

Once considered a rebel by his own Labor Party, Britain's Ambassador to Moscow now appears to many as the champion of inevitable policies.

With all interest centered upon the need of close collaboration with the Soviets, many a Briton is glad that his representative in Moscow is a man who understands the Russian people.

Sir Stafford has won a new friendship among the Russians in this crisis. Once he was treated coldly in Moscow. But when he returned after the Nazis marched East, news of his first meeting with Premier Joseph Stalin was played up in the Soviet press, and Russian military and diplomatic leaders attended his reception in honor of a British mission.

Change in View

Even a month ago, when Sir Stafford came back from Moscow to report, the attitude of people at both ends of his journey was none too cordial. The British mind was weighed down with a feeling of futility so far as Russia was concerned. It was rumored that Sir Stafford would not go back to Russia, because the prospects of accord seemed slight.

Confidants say that Sir Stafford then felt that Hitler meant to attack Russia—but not so soon as he later did.

Friends see in the new turn of international events fresh proof of Sir Stafford's sagacity. For a second time, he seemed, in hindsight, to have been right in the policy he advocated.

As a leftist spokesman in Parliament during the thirties, those close to him say, Sir Stafford foresaw the coming of war, and tried to warn both the Government and his own party. For his efforts to consolidate all progressive elements, he eventually was thrown out of the Labor Party at its conference of 1939.

When war broke out, Sir Stafford was in the country on a holiday. He came back to London immediately and offered his services to the Government in any capacity.

Urged Russian Accord

Sir Stafford at once began warning the Government that it was essential to get along well with Russia, predicting that the eastern front again would be a battleground. During the winter of 1939-1940, he went to India, China, Japan, and the United States.

He returned to England in April of 1940, still emphasizing the need of better relations with Russia, and got his chance to go to Moscow on a trade mission. Because Russia would not admit him without diplomatic standing, he was named Ambassador.

So began his lonely mission, as go-between for two nations that hardly were on speaking terms.

Although the Soviet authorities liked him personally, they drew a sharp line between Sir Stafford the man and Sir Stafford the Ambassador of the British Crown. Sir Stafford responded by giving the Soviets his silence. He waited for them to make the overtures. But his Moscow residence became the center of such cordial feelings toward the U. S. S. R. as existed in the diplomatic circles of that capital.

It was only after he had returned to England—doubtful of the success of his mission—that Sir Stafford's groundwork was made suddenly valuable by the Russians' involvement in war with England's enemy.

Sir Stafford once was called "the most dangerous revolutionary in England." He was a leader of the opposition to Government policy during the thirties.

A successful lawyer, he had abandoned a $100,000-a-year law practice "to work for humanity," because, he said, he was tired of "taking large sums of money from one capitalist to give to another capitalist."

© Fox

Sir Stafford Cripps
British Ambassador to the U. S. S. R.

Canada Puts Firm Check On Rising Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Effective work by the National Wartime Prices Board in Canada has effectively checked the tendency of prices to spiral up as the Dominion and the neighboring United States take on more and more the full war economy.

The upward swing in the first two or three months of the war was due to a world wide rise in prices following the opening of hostilities, which affected imports into Canada, to a break in value of the Canadian dollar, to war taxes imposed almost immediately on the Canadian people, and to increased transport and insurance rates.

Price increases, thanks to the board, have been less drastic than in the corresponding period of the last war, and the scope of the Board's duties has been gradually extended.

One of the earliest and most difficult actions of the Board was to stabilize wool prices and ensure an adequate supply for the manufacture of uniforms for the armed forces. The situation became easier later on through co-operation with United Kingdom authorities who had purchased the wool clip for the duration of the war of the southern British Dominions. Shipping will remain a difficulty, but the latest report of the board says: "Adequate supplies of both military and civilian wools are assured up to the spring of 1942, and before that time ample stocks of new Australian and New Zealand wools should begin to arrive."

The wholesale price of eastern wools which averaged 17 cents in 1938 is now 31 cents, but this price has been stable for some months past.

Another commodity which is also under the control of a special administrator, and which presented difficulties in the first months of the war, is sugar.

Supply Source Concentrated

The administration of this article is also simplified by a concentration in the source of supply. Imports come largely from Empire countries through British Government sources. Panic buying in the early days of the war quickly subsided.

The basic price remains the same as in 1940-41. Barring unforeseen increases in freight and insurance costs, the administrator's selling price of raw sugar should remain unchanged for the year 1941-42. The wholesale price of granulated sugar which was $4.90 cwt. in 1938 had risen to $5.69 in May, 1940, and for the past few months has stood at $6.89.

Leather is directly affected by price changes in the United States. A continued rise in United States market prices, the Board's report says, helped to give Canadian hide prices an upward tendency until June 14, when the United States Price Administrator fixed maximum prices for domestic cattle hides, calf and kip skins, and this action steadied the Canadian market.

The Wartime Prices Board's coal administrator has been helped by an Order-in-Council declaring all coal mining undertakings to be "essential services" under the defense of Canada regulations.

Exploitation Curb Extended

The duty of the Board to prevent the exploitation of the consumer has been extended to bread. Wheat has continued at a low level, and there seems little likelihood of any substantial change in the near future.

As to butter, on May 10 a schedule of minimum prices was issued by the dairy products board of the Department of Agriculture. In the case of a number of farm products, on account of the low price levels that have existed for some time, it is the interest of the producer rather than the consumer that is paramount. With such products as bacon and cheese, determining factors in the market are contracts for delivery to Britain. The Department of Agriculture takes a hand in the case of products of this kind, deciding on prices and bonuses to be paid producers and fitting in conditions of domestic consumption with the urgent need of filling the British contracts.

On the Russian Front

By a Staff Artist

Where Red-Nazi Legions Clash

Here is the approximate line from the Baltic to the Black Sea along which the Germans and Russians have been locked in a costly struggle over the week end.

Reds Check Nazi Drive All Along Vast Front

Continued from Page 1

into shelters and incendiary bomb squads to roof-top posts.

The Moscow war bulletin covering operations yesterday reported "heavy fighting continued in the direction of Pskov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk, and Novograd Volynski" guarding the approaches to Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev.

"No important change in the position of troops at the front has occurred," the communiqué said.

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions, the Russians said that their air force continued its operations, annihilating mechanized units of the enemy and units of the German Air Force.

According to incomplete data, 25 enemy aircraft were destroyed in aerial combat and on airdromes during the first part of July 20.

In the Baltic Sea the Russian Air Force reported the sinking of an enemy destroyer.

The Red Army men claimed to have destroyed 300 enemy trucks and two battalions of German heavy artillery.

Reds Speed Harvest

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—The Soviet harvest is being completed nearly twice as quickly as last year, it was announced officially, with thousands of women replacing tractor-combine drivers who have gone into the army.

Munitions Destroyed

LONDON, Monday, July 21 (AP)—A Moscow report by Reuters, British news agency, said today that a German munitions train has been destroyed near the Czech town of Presow. It said 22 trucks were blown up and 41 soldiers killed.

Nazi Drive on Reds Is Behind Schedule

Today Germany began the second month of the war with Russia.

On June 22, it was given out from Rome, when Herr Hitler's Axis partner declared war on Russia, that the Germans "confidently expect to win in 'about' a month."

Even allowing a little latitude for the "about," the Germans would seem to be somewhat behind schedule, for they are still held very largely at the Stalin Line, just within the frontiers of Russia proper, with another Russian army of 4,000,000 reported to be awaiting a few hundred miles in the hinterland.

"The Germans expect to reach the Russo-Turkish border on the Black Sea in a few weeks," the Axis informant from Rome explained. "Then a new phase of the campaign will begin."

Considering that a German off schedule is reputed to be lost, presumably interesting developments may be expected.

Vichy Troops in Syria Mostly to Return Home

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command

TRIPOLI, Syria, July 21—Here at the demobilization headquarters of Vichy French Commander Gen. Henri Dentz it is now clear that most of the defeated French troops will elect to return to France.

Under the terms of the Acre armistice each individual is allowed to make his own choice between joining the Free French troops under Gen. Georges Catroux, or make for home.

In certain cases—notably among the Foreign Legion soldiers—joining the Free French forces was the most attractive since many had no desire to return to Europe anyway.

Some men not too closely supervised are electing to join the Free French from keenly felt convictions and their company is being completed by prisoners and deserters.

Coercion Hinted

Here today I have found that of 60 officers 15 wish to remain. They are allowing the soldiers in their charge a free choice. But in the other 45 instances the officers seem to be literally commanding their men to return to France.

"Pack your kit and be ready for sailing orders" is the first intimation hundreds of men have received of their immediate future. As correct soldiers they do not question their superiors. General Dentz himself is allegedly behind this system. As soon as the armistice was signed he issued instructions that propaganda be spread warning his entire army that the Germans were preparing to move in and how unfortunate it would be for Vichy troops who joined the Allies if they were captured in Hitler's coming Syrian blitz.

Many hearkened to this propaganda. Others were given no opportunity to follow their desires.

Free French Assailed

In this propaganda the Free French were referred to as "international brigands" and influenced by such scurrilous vituperation flung against their compatriots, many Vichy supporters already halfway over the fence and eager to fight the Germans climbed back.

Such apparently was one French airman who formally handed over the Aleppo airport to the British. Flying alongside the R. A. F. he had been shot down by the Germans in France. Near Palmyra it was the R. A. F. which shot him down the last time. But still he is returning to France because while he is furious against Nazidom he has been convinced that the de Gaulists are traitors.

Another element in the favor of returning to France comprise those troops who are tired of warfare and who see that France, though gloomily unpleasant, is at least irrevocably removed from further embroilment.

British Strengthening Syria To Prevent Another 'Crete'

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 21 (AP)—British and Free French forces hastened today to convert conquered Syria and Lebanon into a great Near East defense bulwark lest they become another Crete.

Although fighting is over, war materials are still pouring in and fortifications are being strengthened to meet any possibility of the Germans following up their Russian drive with a push southward into these lands of antiquity.

The Army which conquered this French mandate is remaining here to garrison the country and is being increased by recruits from the Vichy French forces. Some of these are Frenchmen who have decided to support the de Gaulle Free French movement; others are professional fighters like the Senegalese and Foreign Legionnaires.

"Syria will not become another Crete," said a high staff officer. "No step is being left untaken to strengthen our position here."

The country is busy adjusting itself to the new regime with the promise of independence after the war. Authority at present is divided three ways.

First there is the British military command, the country being under martial law, with British military tribunals established to deal with any offense against the peace.

Then there is the Free French Gen. Georges Catroux, who as High Commissioner exercises the same sort of civil authority the former French Mandate officials did.

Lastly there are the Syrian and Lebanese Governments, which are carrying on with personnel unchanged, although their powers have been sharply curtailed ever since the war began.

German and Italian Nationals still are being rounded up, those regarded as dangerous being sent to the concentration camps which the Vichy French had established for pro-British Syrians and British prisoners during the short military campaign.

Supplies now arrive regularly and in bulk from Palestine, and prices which once were exorbitant have fallen greatly. For example, gasoline which one sold for three dollars a gallon now is down to fifty cents.

Syrian Currency

LONDON, July 21 (BPS)—Hoping soon to restore and stabilize the economic life of Syria, British economic experts are now working to establish standardized exchange values for existing Syrian currency. The plan is expected to be a boon to Syrian trade, both internally and externally.

Existing currency of Syria, according to the London News Chronicle, is issued by the Banque de Syrie, backed by the Vichy Treasury. It circulates freely throughout Syria and adjoining Lebanon. These franc notes already in circulation will probably be standardized at the rate of 176 francs to the pound sterling, the News Chronicle reports. This is the current exchange rate of the franc in French Equatorial Africa.

The News Chronicle points out that such an exchange rate would be exceedingly generous, as these notes were drawn upon the Vichy Treasury and would contrast favorably with the mark-franc exchange rate set by the Nazis.

Standardization of the Syrian franc on the sterling exchange will greatly aid the new British ally in her foreign as well as domestic commerce, the paper said.

Canadian News for France

OTTAWA (CP)—A picture of Canada's war effort—particularly the part played by Canadians of French origin—will be given to the people of Nazi-dominated France by a news service recently established in Ottawa and Montreal.

Elisabeth de Miribel, former Secretary to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, is directing Service d'Information de La France libre (Free France Information Service) from the office of G. H. Lash, Director of Public Information.

One project now being developed is the radiocasting of messages to France by Free French and French-Canadian speakers over the facilities of a Boston radio station (WRUL) on July 14, Bastille Day and a French national holiday, Miss de Miribel spoke to her homeland.

Miss de Miribel said the news service she directs has three objectives:

1. To keep the French informed of the activities of the Free French forces and their allies;
2. To tell them about Canada's war effort and her air, naval, army and industrial developments;
3. To help stiffen morale and give the French people hope by getting to them the truth about Britain's sincerity and the "unquestioned confidence" they may have in ultimate British victory.

Speeches by French-Canadian leaders and stories of the exploits of French-Canadian fighters, as well as those of other parts of Canada, are being sent to London to provide material for nightly radiocasts over the French section of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In many Canadian cities there are organized groups who want to help the Free French, Miss de Miribel said.

Col. H. P. Pierrene is the official representative of General de Gaulle in Ottawa.

Information has reached both Colonel Pierrene and herself from France that the people want "news" and that every word about the allied progress gives them hope of deliverance, Miss de Miribel said.

Australian Flying Hero Gets the Victoria Cross

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The Victoria Cross was conferred today on Acting Wing Commander High Idwal Edwards, Australian in the British Royal Air Force, for "greatest skill and coolness" in leading his formation through a balloon barrage and heavy antiaircraft fire to batter Bremen in daylight July 4. Four planes were lost.

Commander Edwards was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross earlier this month for a sweep he made against shipping off German-occupied Netherlands.

Stalin Names Defense Aides

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—Four new Vice-Commissars of Defense were named today to assist Joseph Stalin, who yesterday assumed the duties of defense commissar and now has the multiple responsibilities of Premier, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, Chief of the State Committee of Defense and Commissar of Defense.

The new Vice-Commissars are E. A. Shedenko, Army commissar of the first rank; I. N. Fedorenko, a lieutenant-general and tank specialist; P. R. Jigareff, Air Force lieutenant general; A. V. Kruleff, Lieutenant General of Supplies.

The Moscow Radio announced today that the Commissariat of State Security had been combined with the Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

Lawrence P. Beriya, Commissar of State Security, has been placed in charge, with Vsevolod N. Merkuloff, Commissar of Internal Affairs, as Vice-Commissar.

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, former defense commissar, who is now active commander of the western zone of the German-Russian front, has been appointed Deputy Commissar of Defense.

Marshal Timoshenko had been a defense Commissar since May 8, 1940, and is credited in a large measure with modernization of the Red Army.

The changes, made by Soviet Russia's central governing body, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, were announced by Tass, official Russian news agency.

Young Communists Shift Stand on Draft

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The Young Communist League, which once opposed extension of draft service beyond a year, has announced complete support of the plan.

Max Weiss, National President, told a meeting of the League's National Council that prior to the change in the international situation, the League opposed all proposals for the extension of service for draftees and added:

"But the present international situation is of such gravity and represents such a threatening menace to the United States that we must state clearly and unequivocally our complete support of the proposals of the Army General Staff for extension of the period of draft service for the duration of the unlimited national emergency."

Mr. Weiss said that while Communists were in the lead in denouncing conscription last year, "this resentment and indignation should not be permitted by the people to be capitalized upon and manipulated . . . for the 'fifth column' purpose of rendering America helpless in the face of the gravest crisis in its history."

British Cabinet Shifts Promotes Young Men

Continued from Page 1

war sphere recently. Mr. Duff Cooper's task assumes special significance in the light of growing British anxiety over Japan's intentions.

A notable point about the latest Cabinet changes is that they bring a number of young men more to the fore. Mr. Bracken is 40. Mr. Richard Austen Butler, who has been promoted from Foreign Undersecretary to Minister of Education, is 39. Mr. Richard Law, son of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, becomes Foreign Undersecretary to Mr. Anthony Eden at the age of 40. He has been one of the most energetic theoretical planners of postwar conditions and has been a leading advocate of a federal union organization.

Churchill Kin Promoted

The youngest of those newly promoted to ministerial rank is Mr. Duncan Sandys, 33-year-old son-in-law of Mr. Churchill, who becomes Financial Secretary to the War Office.

By choosing the Socialist backbencher, Mr. Ernest Thurtle, to succeed Harold Nicolson as Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Information, Mr. Churchill appears to have bowed to a claim that the working class has not had enough to say in the handling of the news and propaganda services.

In the majority of these changes, young politicians, unfettered by traditional party lines, are given opportunities under Mr. Churchill who all his life has been too much of a political rebel to expect his followers to be mere "yes men." Good progress, it is hoped, thus is being made in breaking down the traditional British governmental system whereby vested interests and party discipline so often curbed the progress of promising young statesmen.

Nevertheless, despite this welcome political symptom, one outstanding feature of the latest Cabinet changes, in the opinion of observers here, is Mr. Churchill's failure to appoint a Minister of Production to assume control of the three ministries now engaged in the production of munitions. Nor has the Prime Minister acceded to the demand voiced in Parliament, in the press, by the public, and by local authorities, for a Minister for Civil Defense co-ordinating all aspects of the home front.

Even greater, however, is the demand for a supreme production authority comparable to the Minister of Munitions in the World War. In this matter Mr. Churchill is expected to come under strong pressure when the House of Commons resumes its debate on production this week.

The most significant deduction to be made from the choice of Mr. Bracken for the difficult post of Minister of Information is that the Prime Minister henceforth will be taking a bigger interest in Britain's information and propaganda services. For Mr. Churchill hardly would appoint his faithful adjutant just in order to see him fail where successively Lord MacMillan, Lord Reith, and Mr. Duff Cooper have been subject to criticism.

The remedy to prevent the Ministry of Information from continuing as the least successful of all Government departments seems clearly to rest mainly with Mr. Churchill himself. The Prime Minister has tended to be much more interested in waging the war than in seeing that the story of the war is told to Britain's advantage. (The latter now seems to be just as important as the former.)

Successive Ministries of Information have found themselves without the authority to match the over-riding powers of the Foreign Office in suppressing news. As a result, Britain has been a constant loser in the battle for headlines.

Crumpled Under Pressure

Mr. Duff Cooper earned wide respect for his capabilities, but he exasperated his friends by the way he crumpled under pressure.

But prospects for the Ministry of Information look brighter today. The Prime Minister, most people feel, surely must be going to give a chance to the young and clever follower of his. Mr. Bracken's record of courage, initiative, energy, and enthusiasm prompts further optimism.

Mr. Bracken is the sort of figure who prompts the query: "Who's that?" He is tall, broad, and with a great shock of red curly hair.

He is well known in newspaper circles both in Britain and overseas. For his new duties he has considerable practical experience behind him as controller and editor of newspapers and periodicals and as a director of a publishing firm. He has made a special point lately of strengthening his acquaintance with American correspondents besides being a silent observer at certain important meetings between Cabinet Ministers and leading newspaper correspondents.

Mr. Bracken's successor as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister—Col. Harvie Watt—is little known to the public. A sturdy Scottish barrister and a keen soldier in his spare time, Colonel Watt gets a job which is the ambition of young members of Parliament. It is a very responsible job and it insures subsequent promotion for promising talent.

Mr. Churchill's new installment of Cabinet changes may fall far short of expectations, but it does give a hint that the Government realizes the vital need that the world should know that Britain is fighting the people's battle for true democracy and not a private battle of brass hats for status quo.

The only question is how patient the public will be in tolerating this slow progress. Perhaps the dominions will have an important say in this vital question. It is certain that public opinion here would welcome a strengthening of the British Cabinet by Empire statesmen if it were possible.

Cantaloupe 'Boom' On in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona is having a cantaloupe boom. Ordinary pickers and melon field workers are drawing $7 for an eight-hour day. At 10 cents a crate, packers are making $25 to $30 a day. But prices have been running $2 for a "jumbo" crate of 36 melons, and the growers are netting the most satisfactory returns in years despite the scarcity and high cost of labor.

Nearly all the skilled workers, especially in the packing sheds, are regular "fruit tramps" who move from one "deal" to another through Arizona, California, and Colorado. They swarmed into the Phoenix district as soon as melon shipping was over in the Imperial Valley of California and Yuma Valley of Arizona. For the first time it was necessary to bring unskilled men from those areas. Shipping concerns provided free transportation both ways, mostly in trucks.

Yuma shipped 1,880 carloads of cantaloupes, 320 crates to the car, from 5,136 acres. This broke all records for that district, both in volume and in average price. The melons there ripen a little ahead of Salt River Valley, which began shipping in late June and by Aug. 10 will have harvested 5,000 to 6,000 carloads from 8,198 acres.

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Nazis Divert Franc Levy, Buy Into French Firms

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is Germany's blueprint for the future of Europe? This is the question, at once interesting and delicate, which an inquiring French correspondent,, M. P. Gentizon posed during a recent visit to Berlin. M. Gentizon was a widely known correspondent of Le Temps in Italy for many years before the beginning of the war and it was in Le Temps that the communicated the results of his inquiries in Berlin.

He did not leave the German capital empty handed. For it has been part of Hitler's technique to organize his conquests while the war is still in progress, with the idea, no doubt, of trying to confront the rest of the world with a fait accompli in the shape of a Europe unified and dominated by the Third Reich.

German banks are setting up branches in the occupied countries and not all the contribution of 400,000,000 francs a day which is levied on France for the costs of occupation has gone into the purchase by Germans of the rapidly vanishing stocks of French consumption goods. A good deal has been used for the purchase by Germans of controlling interests in French industrial and commercial companies.

A number of recent reports from Europe indicate that Germany proposes to establish for itself if not a complete monopoly, at least an overwhelming preponderance in heavy industry. It is reported that the big Paris automobile works of Citroen is being transferred to Metz, in newly annexed Lorraine, while much of the machinery of the great Phillipps electrical works, in the Netherlands, has been shipped to Germany.

Indefinite Mastery

As a French correspondent, under present conditions, M. Gentizon probably had to exercise a certain amount of discretion both in the questions which he put and in reporting the answers which he received. Yet he succeeds in conveying the interesting and significant picture of a Germany which is thinking in terms of indefinite military and industrial mastery of the continent, the unification of which is taken for granted.

After the war between Japan and China began Toshio Shiratori, extreme nationalist in the Japanese diplomatic corps, observed, half cynically, half seriously, that Japanese conquest would be a benefit to China, because Japan would take over the military protection of China and relieve the Chinese budget of all armament expenditures.

This is precisely the role which M. Gentizon's Berlin informants outlined for Germany. There would be, they suggested, a great reduction in armaments because Germany would look after the military protection of the continent.

Another idea which the French correspondent encountered was that European solidarity would be the most prevalent idea after the present war, as self-determination had been after the war of 1914-1918. This solidarity would entail certain renunciations of the sovereignty of individual states.

Incomplete Obliteratives

It would seem pretty obvious that these renunciations would be in favor of Germany, rather than of any European union or federation. However, the Nazi spokesman tried to sweeten this pill for M. Gentizon by assuring him that there would be no attempt to obliterate nationalities and historic boundaries, or to swallow up the whole of Europe in a single huge political organism.

The preponderance of Germany, so they argued, would be in the natural order of things. It would be a consequence of the geographical position of the Reich, located in the heart of the continent, of its military power, of its larger population and its industrial and technical development. It was argued that the only alternative to collaboration with Germany would be general anarchy and misery and that Germany itself would be softened by victory.

Another suggestion was that Europe must rely on itself because the growing industrialization of the formerly colonial countries will inevitably cut into its former foreign trade. Consequently, accordding to this German view, Europe must resign itself to a kind of continental autarchy. Extra-European trade will not cease altogether, but it will become insignificant in volume, compared with the internal exchange in Europe itself.

European Balance

Some European countries, Germany, France, Italy, can achieve a balance of their needs in food, deficiencies in some products being offset by surpluses in others. Some of the smaller countries which are highly industrialized such as Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland, would need supplies from outside; but Hungary and the Balkans should be able to cover these deficits, especially if the technical standard of Balkan agriculture could be raised by the general introduction of steel instead of wooden ploughs.

Specialization for each country would be the rule under this new German order. Switzerland, for instance, would be expected to concentrate on the manufacture of watches. Although M. Gentizon's informants talked in rather general terms, it is understood from other sources that German plans for the future of Europe contemplate a France which will be much more agricultural and less industrial than the France of 1939.

The Balkans, besides concentrating on the production of foodstuffs, would be expected to furnish cheap labor for certain consumption goods industries, textiles, glass, shoes, etc. As for the heavy industries which are the basis of armaments, Germany evidently proposes to keep these almost exclusively in its own possession. If Europe is to be freed from this threat of German overlordship it will evidently have to be rescued from without.

Anglo-American Amity

Wide World

U. S. Actress Makes Friends With British Children

Claire Luce, American stage star appearing in Shakespearian plays in London, takes time out from rehearsals to get acquainted with the younger element of her British public. Both star and public seem to be enjoying the experience.

Will Oil Be Achilles' Heel Of Hitler's Drive Into Soviet?

By Edward E. Bomar
Special News Service

Although a British suggestion that the Nazi war machine may eventually be slowed down in Russia for want of fuel appears premature, there is an uncertain time limit set by oil supplies on the German drive to the East.

Italy's order cutting off all gasoline for civilian motorists beginning Oct. 1 is a fresh reminder of Axis vulnerability in this respect.

Russian bombers hammer the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza and Ploesti, oil refining and shipping center inland. The RAF, meanwhile has intensified its attacks on those synthetic oil plants it can find and reach in western Germany.

At the start of the fifth week of a campaign that is making a heavier drain on German resources than any of its predecessors, all sorts of questions begin to revolve about the matter of oil supply.

Is an early shortage actually likely for the Nazis? Will the Russians destroy wells and refineries to keep them out of their foes' hands? How quickly and to what extent can a victorious Hitler profit from the rich Caucasus fields?

The prediction of a British Economic Warfare Ministry official that the Nazi land and air forces were threatened with a severe oil shortage was coupled with a dubious "if" — the condition that the fighting continue on a major scale through September.

In the meantime, Red Army tanks and planes would appear to be in at least as much peril of an oil shortage as the Nazis', because transportation is so important.

Expert studies indicate that Hitler is drawing heavily on his oil reserves, and indicate that, even if his armies enjoy the utmost success, months may elapse before substantial quantities of oil can be obtained from the Russian fields. The British contend that the 20,000,000 barrels or so of petroleum seized last year in France and the Lowlands already have been exhausted. Even so none of many authoritative estimates that have been made of Nazi supplies have suggested that they were insufficient for a full dress campaign of three months.

If faced with the loss of the Caucasus deposits, some of which are the world's richest, the Russians probably can put them out of commission "in 24 hours," by one military estimate. Ruthless use of the torch, explosives and concrete would make their rehabilitation a problem for six months or more, it is believed.

The question remains whether the Russians would be willing, if the moment comes, to carry out Stalin's scorched earth policy to that extent. Twenty-two months ago the Poles had ample time and opportunity to destroy their wells, but failed to do so. In Rumania later, lesser opportunities were muffed by the British and Anti-Axis Rumanians. A strong human reluctance to destroy basic wealth is manifest even in war.

There are these additional considerations among others:

On the eve of the Russian invasion, it seems conclusive that the Reich was not facing oil starvation. Annual requirements of approximately 55,000,000 barrels were just covered by western European production of 37,000,000 barrels and by imports from Rumania and Russia.

Imports from Russia at the rate of 13,000,000 barrels were lost immediately the invasion started, however, and these were especially vital because other available oil is deficient in lubricating qualities. Meanwhile, how much gasoline and oil is being burned up by some 8,000 or so Nazi tanks, probably as many planes and far more numerous motor trucks is beyond accurate computation now.

Looking to the future and the likelihood of a German victory, Hitler will find exploitation of the Caucasus fields a problem more of transportation than production. The oil must be moved some 2,500 miles to the Reich.

Transportation by tanker over such a distance is so much more feasible than by rail or pipeline that the outlook lends support to the tentative prediction made to Congress by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, that Hitler's next move would be to try to win control of the Mediterranean.

RAF Inflicts Big Damage On German Industrial Cities

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Britain claimed today that at least a third of the German cities of Münster and Aachen have been destroyed or seriously damaged by the RAF.

After detailing the damage in those cities, the Air Ministry News Service declared that more than 120 raids have been made on Germany and Nazi-occupied territory in the past few weeks.

The service announced also that during the 31 days ending July 14 RAF daylight offensives resulted in shooting down 301 Messerschmitt 109s, including many of the new 109F type, as well as the probable destruction of many more.

"These victories won over enemy country where an oil leak may mean a pilot has to bail out, were achieved with the loss of 118 of our fighters, but 17 of the pilots were saved," the service continued. "Many other pilots were seen to land by parachute in France."

The service said Spitfire and Hurricane pilots had flown more than 2,000,000 miles in 36 offensive raids in the 31 days.

At Aachen, the service said, reconnaissance flights showed no part of the city escaped havoc. About 60 or 70 per cent of the buildings in each of the main areas of damage in the center of the city have been destroyed and "almost all of the remainder have been damaged."

The effect of the heaviest RAF bombs were shown in Münster where there is "one devastated area of more than 7,000 square yards" and another nearly as large, the service said.

It stressed the effectiveness of the daylight bombings with fighter escorts against the industries in Northern France which are helping to supply German war needs.

"Chemical works and power plants at Chocques no longer appear active," the service said. "Steel works at Fives and Lille are badly battered. Two gas holders with a capacity of 25,000 meters have been destroyed at Mazingarde, a power plant at Pont Avendin has been put out of action, and many other factories and plants have been damaged."

Raid on Lille

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—British bombers which swarmed across the English Channel in daylight today with a strong fighter escort were reported to have smashed at industrial Lille in Northern France, following up overnight raids on the Rhineland and Rotterdam.

Six German planes were reported destroyed and three RAF fighters were listed as missing.

[The German High Command communiqué today said German pursuit planes and antiaircraft shot down eight British planes and patrol boats and blockade breakers four British planes.

There was no reference to German losses in the whole of the operations, although DNB, official news agency, declared earlier that six British craft had been downed without casualties in the defense aerial forces.]

Besides the attacks on defense works, British said shipping along the coast and industrial targets inland were raided.

The attacking force, it was said, included some of Britain's heaviest bombers. It crossed the coast on its return trip after an hour's absence.

German air activity over Britain during the night was described by the Government as again on a small scale, though bombs were reported dropped at several points in East England and at two places in Northeast Scotland. Damage and casualties were said to be light.

One German fighter plane was listed as downed last evening by British fighters engaged in carrying out offensive patrols over the Channel and French Coast while RAF bombers were tuning up for their long-range nocturnal assaults on Western Germany.

Thrice yesterday the RAF made daylight sweeps over Northern France and struck at German shipping off the French Coast after a night thrust at oft-bombed Hannover.

British bombers swooping low over the Channel were said to have scored two direct hits on a 7,000-ton tanker, causing it to run aground on the French shore and bringing to almost 250,000 tons the total German shipping reported sunk or badly damaged within eight days.

Two Saturday attacks on German convoys, the Air Ministry declared, put out of commission eight ships totaling 48,000 tons.

[The official German news agency, DNB, said last night the British had lost 422 bombers and fighting planes during daylight raids on the continent since June 18.]

But the Argentines Ferry a River To See Chaplin's 'Dictator' Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Banning of Charlie Chaplin's film, "The Great Dictator," while permission has been granted for showing of the Nazi propaganda picture, "Victory in the West," has brought forth democratic criticism against the Government of Acting President Castillo.

The newspaper Critica, one of the severest objectors to the Administration's attitude toward totalitarianism, declared there was "little hope of official policy taking a healthy turn." It referred to division and lack of decisive authority within the Cabinet.

The Interior Ministry decreed a ban on the Chaplin film throughout the country. This was the Federal reply to the City Council's resolution, following several days' debate, to authorize exhibition in Buenos Aires.

Negotiations on "The Great Dictator" has been proceeding for nearly a year. Neither the censor board nor Mayor Carlos A. Pueyrredón, raised objections. Inaugural performances were arranged to benefit war charities and the national drive for 5,000 air reserve pilots.

Diplomatic intervention came from the Italian Ambassador. His success was immediate. The Foreign Minister persuaded the Mayor to ban the picture. Thereafter, the film was shown only in provincial cities. The Duce's representative intervened again and exhibition was stopped altogether.

Many residents in the capital city, determined to see a picture which had gained so much publicity, crossed Rio de la Plata to Montevideo. There were no Uruguayan restrictions. In fact, the President of that Republic gave the film a good send-off.

After he had seen the gala performance of "The Great Dictator," President Baldomir declared that Uruguayans should reflect on their definite possession of freedom of opinion and speech.

Acción Argentina, the pro-Allied democratic organization here, organized conducted tours across the river to Montevideo, combining a steamer and movie ticket at popular prices. Thus many thousands of Argentines were able to see "The Great Dictator" film.

Harbors Group Views Seaway Works Sites

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—Members of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, which has been hearing testimony on the controversial St. Lawrence seaway issue, viewed the site of a proposed 2,800-foot control dam July 19.

The delegation heard Federal engineers explain details of the dam, which would rise to a height of 110 feet and extend across the St. Lawrence from Point Rockaway, 19 miles east of Ogdensburg, to Iroquois Point, Ontario.

The group, interrupting Washington hearings on the program for the inspection tour, also viewed the site of the proposed Point Rockaway ship canal.

Under present plans the canal will have a bottom width of 422 feet, sufficiently excavated to insure 27-foot navigation.

Course by Winant Teaches About U. S.

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 21

Ambassador John G. Winant inaugurated a teachers' course on the United States at the Board of Education Technical Institute today.

Mr. Winant and Harry Hopkins, who is studying British supply needs, conferred at the Foreign Office with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Lady Halifax to Christen New Vultee Dive Bomber

LOS ANGELES, July 21 (AP)—Vultee Aircraft said yesterday that its new dive bomber, the Vengeance, will be christened by Viscountess Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador, at ceremonies Wednesday morning, July 23.

Lord and Lady Halifax are here on a tour of inspection, watching construction of military aircraft for their country.

The Vengeance will be built at Vultee's new Nashville, Tenn., plant, and at Northup Aircraft here, under license from Vultee.

Captive Europe Mobilizes Behind 'V'

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Claiming a "V" army of millions mobilized throughout German-conquered countries in a whistling, tapping, sign-painting campaign aimed at Nazi nerves, British authorities advised the unseen Victory Legion today to wait patiently, ready for the time to strike.

"Colonel Britton," the man behind the BBC mike which carried the victory mobilization radiocast in 17 European languages throughout Sunday, appealed for more V's in sound and sign across the continent and declared:

"We in Britain are with you. Now we wait quietly and patiently until the time comes."

He said he would radiocast again Friday.

The Daily Herald threw some light on the identity of "Colonel Britton" by reporting that he is an actual British Army colonel whose name is Britton—"although it may not be spelled quite that way."

Twenty-four hours after he started his Sunday morning mobilization radiocasts by thumping the Morse code V, three dots and a dash, on a big drum he declared the Nazis bewildered and the V army swelling "beyond all expectations."

British accounts of response from the continent (related without explanation of how such information reached England) said the campaign had stimulated the hopes—if not actual resistance—of the German-conquered peoples.

Acts of sabotage were reported from Czechoslovakia, where the British said V-symbols by the thousands were scrawled on walls and fences.

Similiar reports told of 6,000 V-case prosecutions by German authorities in Paris, and of Nazi-bating throughout Occupied France, Belgium and the Netherlands by V-signs daubed on German official cars, on buildings, in front of hotels and in the streets; drummed in Morse code, tapped on doors and whistled in the darkness.

V's in tar were reported daubed in front of the hotel at Nimes, France, while the same symbol was said to have been left mysteriously on the door of the Nazi Headquarters near Rouen.

French peasants were said to have originated a method of chalking the letter on their hands so that it is transferred to German soldiers' uniforms from a sly clap on the back.

It was reported that the Dutch and Belgians had been impelled to especially bold manifestations.

The British, themselves, are having a field day with the V's—chalking them by thousands in public places from the doors of East End slums to the Trafalgar Square lions. Bakers sold V-shaped rolls. Women turned hat feathers into V's. Searchlights and locomotive whistles flashed and tooted Morse V's.

A report from Johannesburg said the V-campaign had swept the Union of South Africa, where the V-shaped finger salute seemed on the way to supersede the familiar "thumbs up."

The British believed Germany's effort to utilize the same symbol in a counter-offensive was admission of grave concern over the effects of the V drive.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch quoted the Bulgarian radio as saying that European volunteers in the German war against Communist Russia were now wearing a V as a distinguishing mark standing for Nazi "Viktoria." But the regular German word for victory is "Sieg."

But British commentators said ironically that more likely it stood for German vexation or the German word "Verloren," which means "lost."

The German Radio was heard here countering the British V for victory campaign by assuring listeners that three V's mean Veni, Vidi, Vici—the Latin for "I came, I saw, I conquered."

The German soldier has a greater right to use this phrase than had Caesar, declared Radiocaster Hans Fritsche.

Pennsylvania Town Joins in 'V' Drive

By the Associated Press

Indiana, Pa., July 21

"V for Victory Day" on the German-occupied Euro-Continent will have its counterpart in this placid Western Pennsylvania community.

High on the Indiana County courthouse a 10-foot aluminum-painted "V" was placed this evening, 300 feet above the heads of curious townsmen who were quick to grasp its significance. The usual crowd of Saturday night shoppers and theatergoers stopped and craned necks at the sign, bathed in the glare of several floodlights.

Although the originator of the idea, elderly Alex Stewart of Indiana, didn't know it, at almost the same hour the sign was lighted Prime Minister Winston Churchill was proclaiming "V for Victory Day" in London.

Mr. Stewart said the sign would stay up until the war's end.

Cheers Verboten

AMSTERDAM, Occupied Netherlands, July 21 (AP)—Cheering of British pilots captured by Germans hereafter will be deemed imprudent demonstrations, the German Military Commander for the Netherlands has warned the Dutch population.

The Germans have become irritated by the fact that fliers downed in the Netherlands have been applauded in public places while being transported to prisons.

The press carried the statement by General Christiansen declaring that heretofore the German Army has been tolerant but now has orders to take drastic action to prevent any cheers for the British.

U. S., Canadian Peace Model

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Leighton McCarthy, the Canadian Minister, said July 19 that the United States and Canada had established a "new and unique type of internationalism" which should be the pattern for a permanent world peace.

In an address prepared for a meeting of the South Carolina Society and the South Carolina Press Association, Mr. McCarthy said that the peoples of the two nations intermarry, business houses are organized on an international scale, "without thinking of themselves as operating in a foreign field," and we "take part in each other's business parleys as though we were one country." Then he added:

"Yet none of this constant intermingling tempts either of our peoples to instruct the other on how its civil government and its jurisdiction should be set up or administered. . . . This condition is as natural to us as rain, but it is incomprehensible to dictator nations.

"Our example, now over a century old and constantly more fixed in its results, gives the lie to those who protest that force not reason must be the ultimate solvent of international relations."

Daniel C. Roper, former Minister to Canada and Secretary of Commerce, told the meeting that Canada and the United States were united in their defense activities and should join the economic development of their resources.

Trade barriers should be studied with a view to ultimate abolition of import duties, he said, and also suggested that "eventually the two countries should have a common dollar for legal tender and avoid disparity in exchange such as that now prevailing."

Water Hot in Iceland Rivers

REYKJAVIK, Iceland July 21 (AP)—A United States naval officer who has been here a week is still somewhat flabbergasted at finding rivers of hot water and daylight around the clock in Iceland.

"It's not nearly as cold as the name [which in Danish actually means island] of the country suggests," he said. "Rivers of hot water astonished us at first but now we've got used to the idea of swimming in water warmer than the air."

A member of the United States occupying force, he summed up these impressions:

"Thanks to British co-operation and thoroughness in their preparations for us we are much more comfortable than we expected to be.

"Stores are well stocked with American and British goods, but American magazines and soda fountains are conspicuously absent.

"Most of the people seem glad to see us and since a great many of them speak English it is not at all hard to transact business. English, American and Icelandic money circulate together in a cashier's nightmare.

"It's a very friendly country. I'm surprised the tourist industry and steamship lines haven't made more of it. The steep rugged mountains and fjords are unusually impressive."

[Although northernmost Iceland scrapes the Arctic Circle and about an eighth of it is covered by icefields, the island is built up chiefly of volcanic rocks and the rivers of hot water are explained by numerous hot springs.]

Prod Icelanders

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The Berlin radio quoted Scandinavian newspapers in a special broadcast to Iceland today as proposing that "Icelanders rise up and throw down the burden of the American occupation." The program was heard here by NBC.

New British Tank Named for Churchill

LONDON, July 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill has a new namesake—a heavy tank which the Ministry of Supply describes as "probably the most formidable fighting instrument possesed by any army in the world."

The "Churchills" a Ministry announcement said, are now in mass production, but details of their construction were declared to be one of the most closely guarded secrets of the arms industry.

Despite their great weight—which the announcement failed to specify—the new tanks were said to be capable of great speed and to be easily maneuverable.

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Ousted U. S. Consuls Converge on Lisbon

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—More than 300 American consular officials and employees and their families—ordered out of Axis-dominated Europe when Axis officials were expelled from the United States—moved today toward Lisbon, Portugal, from where they will sail for New York on Friday aboard the Navy transport West Point.

The largest unit, totaling 234, comprising thase expelled from Germany, Norway, Occupied France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Yugoslavia, was reported concentrating at Frankfort, Germany. This group will cross the French border into Spain at Hendaye and go on to Lisbon by special train.

While reports of the concentration at Frankfort comprised the latest information available here, an Embassy attaché in Berlin said last night that the group left Frankfort yesterday by special train bound for Lisbon.

After some delay at San Remo, Italy, a smaller group composed of 76 legation and consular officials from Greece and consular officers from Italy, was reported en route across France, headed for Lisbon via Barcelona and Madrid.

Both parties have been expected to enter Portugal at the same time the West Point arrives in Portuguese waters.

Correspondents on Way Back

With the German group were several Americans who had been held prisoner by the Nazis but were released as a result of negotiations by the State Department involving the release of some German nationals who had been held in this country.

Among the Americans were Jay Allen, correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance, who was captured when attempting to cross the border between Unoccupied and Occupied France without a German permit, and Richard Hottelet, United Press Correspondent in Berlin, who has been held in prison for four months.

Before crossing into Spain the special train was scheduled to pick up 21 American ambulance drivers, taken captive when a Nazi submarine sank the Egyptian steamer Zamzam on April 17, and released after protracted negotiations.

With the Rome contingent were Leslie E. Reed, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation in Athens, which was ordered closed when Italians replaced German troops in conquered Greece, and 11 members of the Legation and consulate staffs.

Each of the Americans has been permitted to take $2,500 or the equivalent out of German and Italian territory, but has been limited otherwise to personal baggage. Similar restrictions were placed on Axis officials ordered out of the United States when they sailed from New York on the West Point.

The exodus of American officials from Axis controlled Europe leaves the United States without consular representation in most of the continent. Here is how the situation shapes up:

Gist of Situation

Germany: 37 consuls withdrawing from Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Dresden, Frankfort, Hamburg, Konigsberg, Leipzig, Munich, Stuttgart and Vienna. Embassy continues in charge of Leland Morris, Chargé d'Affaires.

Belgium: Six consuls withdrawing from Brussels and Antwerp (consul and vice-consul remains in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, which has not fallen to the Germans). Embassy previously closed.

Denmark: Three consuls withdrawn from Copenhagen. Legation remains under Mahlon F. Perkins, Chargé d'Affaires. Consul and vice-consul remain in Greenland, now under American protection, and a legation is to be established in Iceland, which was recently placed under American protection.

France: Eleven consuls withdrawn from Paris and Bordeaux in German-Occupied France, in addition to those previously withdrawn from Calais, Cherbourg, Havre, Lille, Nantes and Strasbourg. Embassy headed by Ambassador William D. Leahy remains in Vichy and consuls remain in Lyon, Marseilles and Nice in Unoccupied France. (Consuls also remain in French colonies of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Indo-China, Martinique, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, Tahiti, Madagascar, French West Africa and Syria.)

Greece: Two consuls withdrawn from Salonika. Legation closed after Italian replacement of German troops.

Italy: Seventeen consuls withdrawn from Rome, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Trieste, Turin and Venice. Embassy remains in Rome under Ambassador William Phillips.

Luxemburg: One consul withdrawn.

Netherlands: Six consuls withdrawn from Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Legation previously closed.

Yugoslavia: Two consuls withdrawn from Zagreb. The Legation was closed after Yugoslavia's conquest.

Under an arrangement between the United States and Germany several consular officials have been permitted to proceed to Turkey for assignment. All others were scheduled to return to the United States.

Among the consular officials from New England ordered to leave Germany, Italy, and Axis-dominated European countries are:

Paris—Vice-Consul Laurence J. Daymont, Crimpton, R. I.

Rotterdam—Consul John H. Lord, Plymouth, Mass.; Vice-Consul Herbert V. Olds, Lynn, Mass.

Yugoslavia—Vice-Consul Peter K. Constan, Boston.

Washington Expects Spread Of Anti-Axis Wave in Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Belief that the Bolivian move against Axis intrigue may be merely the first in a series of such developments throughout Latin America is being expressed in official circles here today.

Attributing the action of the Government at La Paz to a growing realization of the danger of Nazi ambition and to the anti-Axis urgings of the United States, informants here declare that the situation appears ripe for a radical anti-Nazi, anti-Fascist housecleaning in a number of the American republics.

The Bolivian move is felt to be particularly significant in that Bolivia has always been considered one of the Latin American countries most open to Berlin blandishments and the most ready to copy Berlin methods and ideals. It is held axiomatic that if such action is possible in Bolivia it is equally possible in several other key Latin American nations which have been receiving particular attention from Nazi-Fascist agents.

Reflects U. S. Influence

For many months Washington has quietly let it be known throughout Latin America that the continued presence and activity of Nazi agents, whether disguised as consular officials, travel agents or businessmen, was a constant source of danger to New World independence. It also added that it would gladly and actively support any attempt to eliminate such activity.

State Department officials have been aware for many months that Nazi philosophy, fortified by German military victories, had gained an undue influence over the thinking of a number of Bolivian army officers. This was countered to some extent by the growing participation of American businessmen in Bolivian trade, particularly in tin.

According to one interpretation being put upon the week-end events in Bolivia, the alleged German "putsch" was attempted because of a knowledge that the Nazis were losing their influence in the country and were forced to act in desperation. Since the same situation is believed to prevail in certain other Latin American countries, similar clean-ups are momentarily expected.

Parallels Uruguayan Episode

The Bolivian developments are seen here as an interesting parallel to those of last winter in Uruguay when a number of Nazi agents were placed under surveillance, following public charges that they were planning a revolution with the aid of discontented elements in the population and the army.

The opinion is voiced here that last week's publication of an American blacklist of 1,800 individuals and firms in Latin America believed to be serving Axis interests served notice on Bolivian Nazis that the noose was tightening and that an immediate and desperate effort had to be made if they were to salvage anything from their years of tireless work there.

At the same time, officials here warn that it is probable that the Nazis will continue to cause trouble in Latin America unless a definite, hemisphere-wide policy directed against such intrigue is adopted.

Labor Unit Disavows Lewis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 21—Disaffection with John L. Lewis' policies as National Chairman of Labor's Nonpartisan League has again been voiced by the New Jersey unit of the League, which claims more than 200,000 members. The State group's action, taken by its Executive Committee on July 19, continues a running fight between the local affiliate and the national head begun during the last Presidential campaign when the New Jersey group refused to follow Mr. Lewis' lead and enter the Republican Presidential camp.

The Executive Committee, in a resolution supported by all except one of the 25 Committee members present at the League affiliate's meeting, repudiated Mr. Lewis' policies and called for a national convention to set up duly elected officers, a Constitution and by-laws, which, it charged, the National Chairman had failed to do since start of the organization four years ago.

The New Jersey unit also resolved to formulate its own policies "until steps are taken to democratically set up a governing body and Constitution" for the national organization. The resolution criticized Mr. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers Union and formerly chief of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, for opposing President Roosevelt's foreign policy in the face of strong support by State units and characterized his "attempt to discredit the President before American workers" as "the expression of an individual unrelated to this organization."

Mr. Lewis was assailed during the meeting for lending his support to Wendell L. Willkie in the 1940 Presidential campaign.

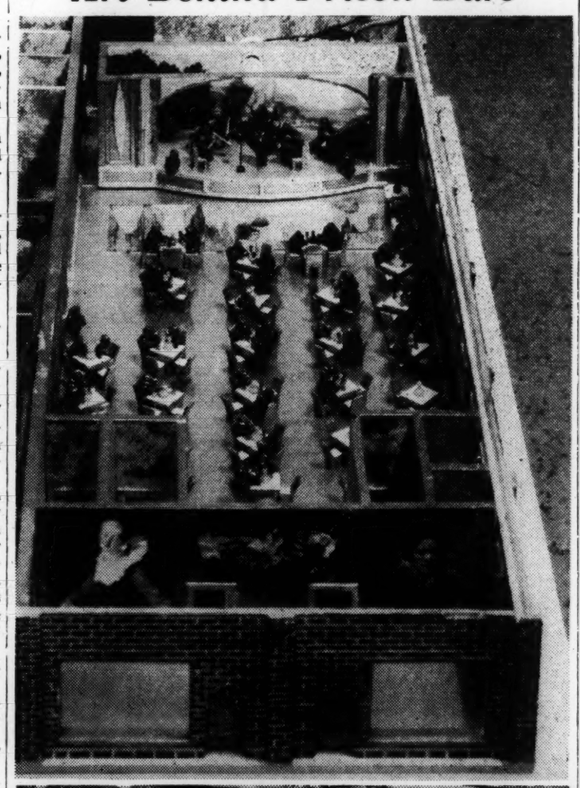
Florida Refuses Daylight Saving

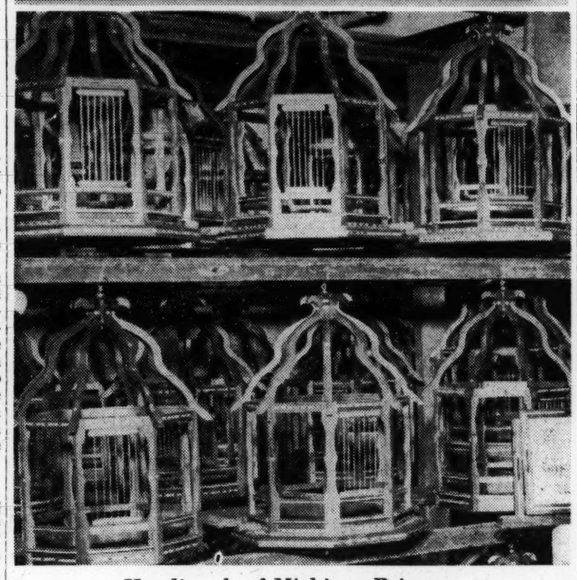
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 21 (AP)—The Governor of Florida, Spessard L. Holland, joined with the Governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge, in declining to issue an executive order calling for daylight saving time, as asked by President Roosevelt.

The President on July 15 requested the time change for eight southeastern states, primarily as an aid to utilities generating power for use in national defense projects.

Governor Holland said that Florida's electric power plants are producing much under their capacity, and that he would have to be sure "that the losses sustained will be adequately offset by contributions effectively made to national defense before I issue an executive order so vitally affecting the economic life of our people and our State."

Art Behind Prison Bars





Handiwork of Michigan Prisoner

Top: Picture of model restaurant. Lower: Inlaid wood ani- cage display. Infinite care and patience go into their production, each being a work of art both in handicraft and blending of natural wood colors.

Man Learns to Find Himself In Michigan State Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—It all depends on the man, individually, whether or not he wishes to "mark time" or advance when he is committed to the State Prison of Southern Michigan. To "make good" in prison is just as possible as in the outside world.

The desire in every man to be the "master of my fate, the captain of my soul," is here recognized. A program of individualized treatment in which the inmate is allowed, within reason, to make his own decisions operates both to liberalize and humanize prison.

Inmates are given a chance to show what they are really made of. In one sense of the word, the prison is a proving ground of how best to help the inmate help himself. This has long been the administration's policy and is carried out under the supervision of George I. Francis, Director of Education.

Tries Woodworking

In 1927, Frank Murrin was sentenced from Detroit. After several years working and studying Frank decided to try his hand at making things out of wood. His request for some place to work was granted and he was assigned a few feet of space in the Arts and Crafts Department.

"Many of the fellows," said Frank, "delight in caring for and raising canaries. I believe I can build a bird cage they will like."

Thus, starting as a hobby, his business has grown until it nets him a very considerable sum yearly.

His creations have gone forth to all sections of the country, highly praised for the ingenuity of their construction and the high quality of their workmanship. A glance will convince one these cages aren't ordinary. Large, roomy affairs with standards which make them the height of an average person, they are constructed largely of solid walnut, inlaid with many kinds of foreign woods of checkerboard design polished and varnished to a brilliant sheen—and lined with cedar which means insects and bird lice stay away! Serving trays and other inlaid wood articles are designed on colorful lines with scenes handpainted and worked out in silhouette on glass and various materials. Any of these pieces would prove a welcome addition to almost any home.

Miniature Restaurant

Murrin and his helpers have reproduced on an elaborate scale a miniature restaurant and roadhouse, complete to the smallest detail. Built on a scale of one quarter of an inch to a foot, the building represents a structure 150 feet long and 100 feet wide. There are more than 500 pieces in the display, all of which are handcarved and finished. A dining room and counter equipped with all accessories, two check rooms, telephone booths, rooms for help, business offices and kitchen cover the first floor. In the basement is a game room with billiard tables all made exactly to scale. Walls are decorated with tiny murals cleverly lighted with concealed lights.

The highlight of this model, however, is the inhabitants, 91 tiny monkeys, each of which was carved from a peach stone. An attempt was made to portray a different expression on each face and the figures are in many poses.

Other men have found a talent, developed an aptitude along some specialized line under this educational setup. Other articles turned out are: Handcarved tiger's-eye and agate cameo rings and sets; hand-tooled leather goods; art metal work; handpainted silk scarfs and handkerchief sets; handwoven rugs and scarfs; all types of protrait and landscape paintings in oil and watercolors on many and varied materials; model airplanes and motor boats to scale and ready to operate; and many souvenir articles are made by men who otherwise would be confined to their cells.

Bolivia Nips Nazi Plot and Ousts Minister

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 21 (AP)—A number of prominent Bolivians, including Former Finance Minister Victor Paz Estenssoro, were under arrest today in connection with an alleged Nazi plot which police said had been smashed by the timely action of President Peñaranda, advocate of close co-operation with the United States.

Ernst Wendler, German Minister, was declared persona non grata and ordered expelled from the country. President Peñaranda said he had documentary proof that the Minister had attempted to meddle in Bolivia's domestic affairs. Señor Estenssoro, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Cabinet member until June 20 when he resigned in a disagreement over the exchange rate of the peso and dollar, was described by police as head of "The Nationalist Revolutionary movement." That organization was dissolved automatically with proclamation of a state of siege.

The country of 3,225,000 population in the heart of South America still was under a stage of siege, but the capital and provinces were reported quiet. Defense Minister Gen. Miguel Candia arrived at Cochabamba, a farm center where a large German settlement is situated, to lead further investigations there.

Police said Cochabamba was the center of the subversive movement, rather than La Paz.

Señor Estenssoro, in the Chamber of Deputies, has been fighting President Peñaranda's efforts to settle an old dispute with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. His attacks on the United States' "Good Neighbor" policy have been supported by the paper La Calle, which used German and Italian news agency reports.

Four Papers Are Suspended

Four newspapers, two of which were mentioned in Washington's Axis blacklist, were suspended by the Government, and three newspapermen were among those arrested.

Commenting on the action against Herr Wendler, the President declared in an interview that the Government "could not adopt such serious measures without being fully convinced that its attitude was based on justice."

Another Government source charged Herr Wendler "provided the channel of communications between a Bolivian military man now in Germany and young army officers here who favor a totalitarian form of government."

Herr Wendler intends to ask the Government to show him the documents charging his alleged part in any Nazi plot, a German Legation spokesman said. Meanwhile the Minister is awaiting instructions from Berlin regarding his withdrawal. He is expected to quit Bolivia within a week.

The "Nationalist Revolutionary Movement" was described by administration leaders as a small party banded together with the aid of German residents of La Paz. A majority of the Germans, it was declared, worked with the Reich's diplomatic agents and financed activities by taxing the German colony.

Newspapermen Arrested

Armando Arce, publisher of the newspaper La Calle, which has supported Señor Estenssoro, was arrested, as was his assistant, Augusto Cespedes. Carlos Montenegro, publisher of a Cochabamba weekly, also was taken into custody.

Both Señors Arce and Montenegro were named as followers of the late Gen. German Busch, pro-Nazi Bolivian Dictator-President who committed suicide in August, 1939. Señor Arce was Minister to Italy in that regime. Señor Montenegro was reportedly a propagandist.

Both Señor Arce and his newspaper were mentioned in the Washington blacklist of July 18. Another La Paz newspaper, Inti, which first appeared June 20 and is also mentioned in the blacklist, was another closed by the Government. The others were El Trabajo and the weekly Busch.

The latter was named for General Busch, who, during his stormy career, signed an agreement with Berlin by which Bolivia was to exchange gold mining concessions and oil for German pipelines, farm machinery and other products valued at $25,000,000. His passing and the British blockade at the outbreak of the European war led to postponement of the agreement.

Claim German Pressure

Some Bolivian dailies of the first rank had published war material from the German Legation as paid advertising. Publishers said they were forced to consider, in this connection, that their largest regular advertising revenue came from German firms.

The Washington blacklist included 28 such firms. Casa Gundlach, mentioned in the list, imported motor cars, trucks, and farm machinery from the United States.

The anti-Nazi campaign in La Paz has been headed by Carlos Victor Aramayo, wealthy tin operator, publisher and former diplomat who was educated in England. He owns the newspaper La Razon.

The text of the decree on the state of siege, signed by President Peñaranda and members of his Cabinet, follows:

Enrique Peñaranda, Constitutional President of the Republic, considering:

That the most urgent obligation of the Executive is to preserve peace in order to maintain the position of neutrality and dignity of the republic, in the face of world warlike occurrences;

That the present administration fulfills an absolute program of national resurgence;

That the zealous performance of the constitutional regime is being taken advantage of by political demagogy to foment alarm and anarchy in the country;

Evidence of Plotting

That there is evidence of the existence of plans and activities against order and legal powers, in plotting with foreign political interests of a totalitarian character;

Therefore, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, it is decreed:

Article One—A state of siege is declared throughout the republic under Section Three of the Constitution. The Minister of Government remains in charge of the execution and fulfilment of the decree.

It is signed in the Governmental Palace of La Paz, July 19, 1941.

Bolivia has had somewhat similar troubles several times in the past, but has not attributed them as clearly to Nazis as in the present case.

Last May 21 it was announced that steps had been taken to suppress "totalitarian" action.

President Peñaranda last October had decreed amnesty for various political offenses in an announced attempt to unify the country. This followed a clash in La Paz last July between Leftists and alleged Fascists in which one person was killed and several were wounded.

March 26, 1940, the Government put down a revolt by an army regiment which Government sources said had been aimed at assassination of the then President Quintanilla and President-elect Peñaranda.

Army Opens First Flying School For Negro Cadets at Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 21 (AP)—The United States Army's first flying school for Negro cadets was dedicated July 19, marking the formal beginning of the 99th Pursuit Squadron which within a few months will take it place in the Nation's defense forces.

Standing in the shadow of a monument dedicated to Booker T. Washington, noted leader of their race, members of the first class of Negro cadets were told by Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding the Southeast Air Corps Training Center:

"What Booker T. Washington stood for, especially the principles of work, attention to duty, loyalty to cause—with those in front of you, you cadets can not help but be inspired."

The first class is composed of 10 men, but eventually the school will be turning out 100 pilots annually. They will go through five weeks of pre-flight training, followed by the usual 30 weeks of primary, basic and advance training at a nearby base now under construction.

A contingent of 278 Negro enlisted men will be moved from Chanute, Ill., to serve as ground crews at the detachment's base.

The school here is one of 42 that make up the Southeastern Center. Pointing out that it was unique in that it was the first inaugurated for Negroes, General Weaver told the cadets that "the eyes of your country and the eyes of your people are upon you" and "the success of the venture depends upon you."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute President, referred to the opportunity given Negroes to participate in the Air Corps program as an example of American democracy, and said the Julius Rosenwald Foundation made possible the purchase of land for construction of the preliminary training unit.

Georgia Accused By Security Board

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Social Security Board officials said the State of Georgia had been charged with violating the Social Security Act and that a hearing would be held in Washington July 24 to determine whether further old-age assistance funds should be withheld.

Governor Eugene Talmadge and B. S. Miller, Director of the State Public Welfare Board, were notified of the charge in a letter signed by George E. Bigge, Acting Chairman of the Federal Board.

Board officials said the complaint grew out of a 1939 amendment to the Act prohibiting the publication of names of persons receiving old-age assistance.

Governor Talmadge, they said, has insisted he had the right to make the names public.

Chile Denies Plot

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 21 (AP)—High Chilean officials last night denied a report by the Newspaper La Critica that Army leaders had discovered documents purporting to show the existence of a Nazi plot in Chile.

The denials were made by Arturo Olvarria, Minister of the Interior; Gen. Arturo Espinoza, Commander of the Santiago garrison, and Oswald Sagues, Director of the Department of Investigations.

The newspaper reported the documents were discovered by police investigators and turned over to the military. They were described as including plans and maps of Chilean electric plants, railway stations and army garrisons.

Police also are investigating a mysterious truck which was said to have transported arms to Santiago from southern Chile where a large number of German settlers live, the newspaper said.

Pro-Nazi Paper Hit

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 21 (AP)—A Government order became effective yesterday suspending the pro-Nazi Newspaper Libertad (Liberty) for ten days for an article attacking the Congress.

Axis Seizure Urged

MEXICO, D. F., July 21 (AP)—Mexican Labor Leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano proposed today confiscation of all German and Italian property and credits in the Americas as one step in a program he submitted to halt an alleged trend toward economic domination of Latin America by foreign capitalism, including North American.

In an extensive study distributed to all affiliates of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, of which he is President, he recommended also, to establish Latin America's economic independence:

Organization of a Latin American merchant marine based on ships expropriated from the Axis powers. This fleet, he said, would be used to promote trade among the Americas.

Opposition to efforts to transfer Latin American countries from the British economic orbit to that of the United States.

A request to the United States not to restrict exports of raw materials and industrial products needed in Latin America for normal development.

Eyes on Bolivia

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Dr. Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, the Bolivian Minister, and State Department officials eagerly awaited official information on the reported totalitarian plot in Bolivia and the ensuing governmental action.

The country furnishes supplies of tin and tungsten, an alloy for hardening steel, which are vital in the United States defense economy and the British aid program.

The Metals Reserve Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, contracted last February for sufficient Bolivian concentrates to smelt 18,000 tons of fine tin annually for the next five years. In this connection a smelter is being built at Galveston, Texas.

In May, the Metals Reserve Corporation announced a $25,000,000 deal for Bolivian tungsten which would give this country virtually the entire Bolivian output of this important armament ore, about 4,400 tons a year, for the next three years.

Colombia Backs U. S.

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 21 (AP)—President Santos coupled an attack on Naziism last night with reassurances to the United States that Colombia intends to see that the nearby Panama Canal "may never be attacked or damaged from our territory."

The Canal "constitutes for Colombia an essential communications route, the interruption of which would cost us enormous damage," he told a joint meeting of Congress, opening its 1941 session.

He recommended congressional approval of the Havana accord which provides machinery for the American republics to act in any emergency to prevent foreign powers not now in possession of American colonies from gaining a foothold.

The Chief Executive declared Colombia could not reduce her actions and spirit to "formulas of cold neutrality" in the face of the international situation.

In his condemnation of Naziism, the President said its philosophy "is simply equivalent to the destruction of our nationality."

"If its doctrines," he declared "impose themselves—and they are doctrines backed by immense force, not by scientific motives nor human feelings—countries like Colombia would pass automatically into a state of slavery. We might even become important wheels of a monstrous machine, but would no longer be free men nor a free nation."

He said the best manner of keeping Colombia free of the "sinister possibilities of war is not to permit that it be employed as a field for adventures and surprises."

"It is stupid," he said, for little nations to hope to avoid any connection with the European conflagration and its effects by "just turning our backs.

"Instead, we have the obligation of looking it face-to-face and contributing each one with its own strength to find the best solution to the world problem."

He said the question of war is "unbreakably linked with our relations with the United States and our conception of Pan-American policy," and that Colombia's relations with the United States are ruled by the "deepest mutual respect and desire for mutual cooperation."

President Santos said he was able to testify that President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy "is a policy of sincerity and good faith clearly presented and loyally executed."

Nonsense to Berlin

BERLIN, July 21 (AP)—Authorized German sources declared today that charges made in Bolivia against the German Minister to that country, Ernst Wendler, were "nonsense," but they declined further comment until an official report of the situation is received.

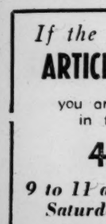
Bajpai Named India Envoy To United States

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—An exchange of representatives between India and the United States "in the special circumstances of the war" has been decided on by the two Governments, says an announcement from the India office.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, a member of the Executive Council of the Governor General in India, has been named as Agent General for India in the United States. He will assume his new duties this coming autumn.

Sir Girja has long represented India abroad. He was educated in India and at Oxford. He attended the Washington Arms Limitation Conference, and was adviser to Indian delegations at two League of Nations assemblies.

Chas. E. Savedge Cleaning Works



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A Mother Rabbit lived in a cosy hole in a quiet wood . .

In the Winter she scampered over the snowy fields with the other rabbits in the daytime . . .

But at night she stayed in her hole to keep her babies warm.

Jim Rat Has a Potato Party

Jim Rat was hungry. He nearly always was in that state. He scouted and hunted, he searched and scratched, he rummaged and raked, he looked and he listened and he smelt, and always for food, food, food.

His favorite hunting ground was the Village Dump. Every day something was brought there and tipped out—old potatoes, cabbage stumps, tins not quite empty (and with scrumptious smells), pieces of stale bread, and sometimes delicious things like cheese rind or currant cake.

The trouble was that a good deal of greasy bits of paper got mixed up with the good things, and every now and then the rubbish man set it all alight and then followed a dreadful time. All the food was spoilt; the smoke made poor Jim Rat choke; his holes and runs got so hot that he couldn't stay in them, and in the end he was forced to run away and seek food elsewhere.

One Friday (Rubbish-man's day) the dump was set alight and Jim had to run for it. He scurried past the farm because there were too many cats and dogs about there, and ran along the ditches and hedges. At first he just ran, his only aim being to get clear of the fire, but soon he began to sniff and sniff, hoping to discover some food on his way.

A Lovely Smell

Sniff, sniff, sniff, sniff—Oh! lovely smell—a potato store! He followed the scent and came to a stone wall. He clambered up the creeper, and found a tin roof, but not a single tiny hole was there for him to squeeze through. He tried gnawing the roof, but even his sharp teeth could not get through that. The smell was stronger and nicer than ever; he must find a way in. So down he went again and round and round the wall he ran, but no hole could he find.

So he decided to dig.

Down, down he went till he came to the bottom of the stones, then along underneath the wall, and up, up, up. He was inside!

He ran to the corner where stood a big wooden box; clambered up, fell over the edge, and landed on top of hundreds of beautiful, clean, juicy potatoes. And didn't he enjoy himself! He nibbled this one, that one, the next one; the little one, the big one, the corner one, the middle one.

When he had had enough he thought about his mates, and carrying a potato to the top of the box, rolled it over the side. This he did again and again until there were ten potatoes outside the box. But when he tried to get them through the hole, and found how difficult it was, and also remembered how far he was from home, he thought of a better plan than carrying them away. He would bring his mates with him tomorrow night to share those potatoes in the store.

So the next night five more rats came, and they ate and played and ate until every potato in that great box had been nibbled and gnawed.

Rats in the Wrong Place

Then the owner of the store, who had been away for two nights, came home and saw the mess. He blocked up the hole that Jim Rat had made, but that didn't do any good because the rats returned and made another. He flooded the hole with water. The rats came again and swam through it.

Then one day the owner of the store gave himself a chance to think. His first thought was that the rats were not purposely trying to hurt him. They didn't know to whom the potatoes belonged. They didn't even know that they belonged to anybody. They had no ill-feeling towards him, and neither meant nor wanted to rob him. They were just hungry, that's all, and they must eat. Surely that's right, he thought. Yes, it's right, but it isn't quite all. When rats are hungry they must eat, but they must eat rats' food, not people's food. That's better! They were eating the wrong food, but, of course, they didn't know that.

So the man said aloud, although he was alone, "Poor old rats! So you are hungry, are you? Well, there's plenty of food in the world for you, without your having to come and eat mine. You go and look in the right place for your own food, and you'll find it."

The rats may have heard him talking—they have very keen ears! They may have heard him thinking, too. At any rate they must have looked in the right place and found their own food, for they never, never came again to eat his potatoes.

And this is a true story.

Parthenia Plans A Picnic

Parthenia Pig had made a delicious apple dumpling for breakfast. The weather was so fine that she sat on the porch to eat it. "This is a made-to-order picnic day," she decided, as she sniffed the fresh morning air. "Perhaps I can borrow the Rabbit twins for a trip to the woods."

When she had washed the dishes and swept the kitchen she trotted over to the Rabbit house next door.

"What fun!" cried Mrs. Rabbit when Parthenia had explained about the picnic. "Mr. Rabbit is in the city for the day, so we can all go. I'll take lettuce and carrot cutlet sandwiches, Parthenia."

"And I," said Parthenia Pig, "will make a big chocolate cake."

Promptly at eleven o'clock they started out. Parthenia Pig and Mrs. Rabbit each carried a basket covered with a white napkin. Ruby and Rollo, the Rabbit twins, carried a big jug of lemonade. Down the lane past the Green Farm and across the field to the woods they went.

A Pleasant Afternoon

It was a beautiful, sunny day. The birds were singing and butterflies were dancing in the breeze. Parthenia Pig set down her basket and danced a funny, lively jig, and Mrs. Rabbit and Ruby and Rollo laughed, and danced too. Presently they all sat down on a sweet-smelling rug of pine needles to eat their luncheon. Afterward Ruby and Rollo Rabbit took naps and played hide and seek, while Mrs. Rabbit read aloud and Parthenia Pig knitted a tippet for herself.

"Oh, do let's pick a bouquet of flowers," begged Ruby and Rollo. So they all wandered farther and farther into the woods, picking wildflowers, until finally they decided that they really must be getting home.

"But which way is home?" asked Parthenia Pig. "I do believe we are lost!"

And sure enough, they were lost!

"What shall we do now?" exclaimed Parthenia Pig. "We must all think!"

So they all thought, and before long Parthenia cried, "I have an idea! I'll stand up just as tall as I can, and Rollo can climb on my shoulder and stand up just as tall as he can. Then, perhaps, he can see over the top of the thicket and tell us which way home is."

Cynthia Cow's Moo

"Very clever," approved Mrs. Rabbit, and they all watched eagerly while Rollo Rabbit hopped up on Parthenia Pig's shoulder and stretched himself up just as tall as he possibly could. "I can't quite see," he said, "but I can hear!" He wriggled his long pink ears around, and listened carefully.

"Home is over there," he announced finally, waving to the right. "I hear Cynthia Cow mooing at the Green Farm. Cynthia moos louder and longer than any other cow. She's very proud of her moo!"

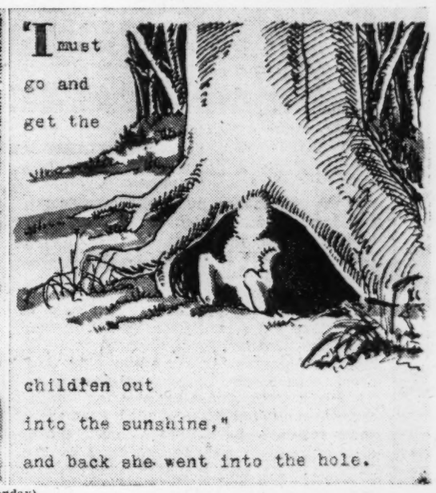
Before very long, they found their way out of the woods again. How glad they were to see the Green Farmhouse across the fields! Parthenia Pig and Mrs. Rabbit and Ruby and Rollo Rabbit agreed that the picnic had turned out to be an exciting adventure, and they all stopped at the pasture gate of the Green Farm to thank Cynthia Cow for mooing them safely home.

Happy Home

A pig kept house
With a cow and a mouse,
And a very fine life was theirs;
The cow was the cook,
The pig wrote a book,
And the mouse ran up and down stairs.

ROSE FYLEMAN

One . . day she noticed that things seemed to smell sort of different . . "Why", she said . .



"I must go and get the children out into the sunshine," and back she went into the hole.

(You will read about the baby rabbits on the page For Children next Monday)

Hermit Crabs and Their Homes

By Carroll Lane Fenton
Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore—6

When you look into pools on the seashore, you may see animals that seem to be snails. But they crawl much too fast for snails. They also have long feelers, jointed legs, and strong claws that can pinch.

Have you guessed that these creatures are hermit crabs? Each one has a hard shell that covers his head, his legs and his pincher claws. The rest of his body is soft. Hermit protects his soft body by tucking it into an empty snail shell.

Hermit Forgets His Manners

Some crabs eat little seaweeds, but Hermit likes meat. If you want to make sure that he does, drop a piece of meat into the pool. Soon Hermit's long feelers start to move to and fro. Then he begins to run sidewise. Bumpity-bump he goes over pebbles and shells till he finds the lunch you have brought him. He seems to be afraid that some other crab will find it before he does.

Hermit hurries so fast that his manners are not very good. He sits as close to his lunch as he can, pulling off strips of meat with his large pincher claw. The strips are too large to go into his mouth. He has to divide them into pieces which are small enough to chew.

Choosing a Hermit

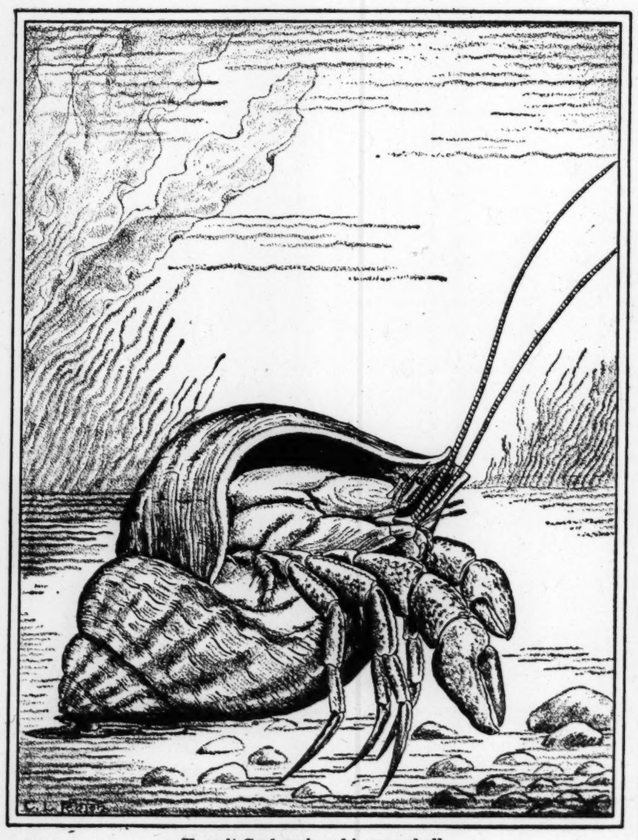
Hermit eats and eats, until his stomach is full. Then he sits beside the lunch of meat. When other crabs come near, he tries to drive them away. "Keep out!" he seems to say. "This piece of meat is mine!"

In another pool you may find a hermit crab that w[illegible]s a new snail shell. He looks at shell after shell with his black eyes, which are set on the ends of short stalks. He touches other shells with his feelers, which reach farther than he can see. Tap, tap! go his feelers until they find an empty shell that seems to be just right.

The crab picks the new shell up, holding it with one claw. He sticks his body into the shell, just to make sure it fits. Then he pulls himself out and starts to clean house. He scrapes away some grains of sand; then he pulls very hard for a moment. Out comes a wriggly green worm that has sharp jaws and many, many legs. The hermit crab does not want to share his new home with such a rough creature! He is pleased with his shell. He tucks his body into it again, twisting one way and then another until it feels just right. At last he waves his long feelers and starts to walk away.

Have you one bit of meat for him? He gets to the meat before the worm does and sits down beside it. For this hermit crab is greedy, too. He wants your piece of meat for himself. Nothing else may come near it until he has eaten all he can hold!

(The next "At the Shore" article will be about mussels and scallops.)



Hermit Crab enjoys his new shell.

Friendly Letters

Our Mail Bag

Here are some letters from children who would like to correspond with other girls and boys who read the page For Children.

Arcadia, California

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 10 years old; I would like to hear from a little girl about the same age.

My hobby is collecting stamps. I hope to learn a lot about them. I am going to watch for the articles in The Christian Science Monitor.

I like to go down to Balboa Beach, where we swim.

I am visiting my grandfather and my grandmother.

Truly yours,
Peggy S.

Kitsap, Washington

Dear Editor:

We are living in our summer cottage on Puget Sound. I spend a lot of time swimming and playing on the sand. I am 10 years old.

I like animals very much, especially dogs and horses. I enjoy hand work and am making a needlepoint.

I would like to correspond with a girl in Canada, Mexico, or Hawaii.

Yours truly,
Joyce B.

Kitsap, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am eight years old. I am spending the summer at our summer house on Puget Sound. Playing on the beach, swimming and gathering wild blackberries are some of my interests. I also chop wood for my mother. My sisters and I feed the birds. There are many beautiful birds, as our house is in the woods. We see squirrels, chipmunks, wild rabbits, beavers, and skunks from our windows and back porch. A neighbor man shot a five hundred pound black bear near his house this spring. I would like to receive letters from boys in the United States, Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii.

Yours truly,
David B.

To Start a Correspondence

Each boy or girl who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask us to publish their names in the Mail Bag should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor.

A Recent Prize Winner

Here is the letter of Herbert Olfson, eight, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, which carried off a prize in the Peter White Contest.

Dear Peter White:

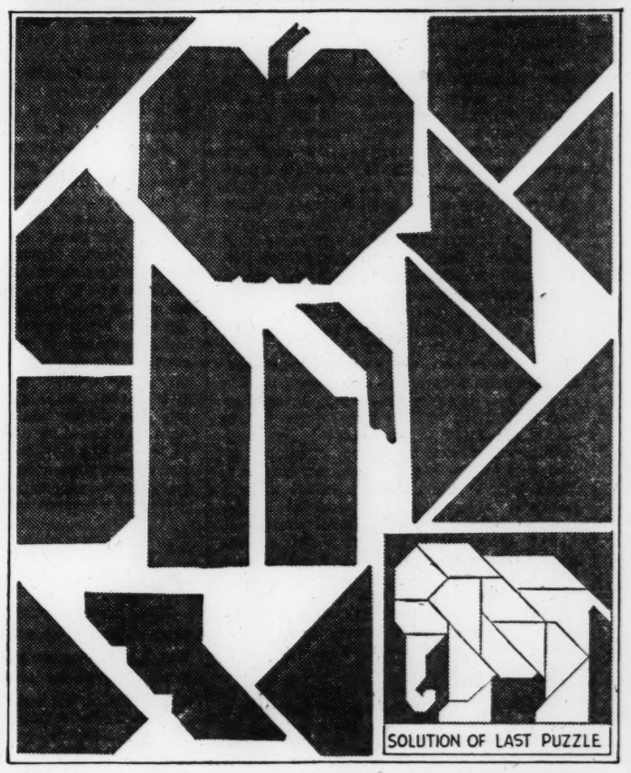
I enjoy the page For Children so much that I am trying to find out which I like better, the page For Children or stamp collecting. The page For Children doesn't have only stories, it also has quizzes. The stories about animals are so interesting because the animals talk in sentences like human beings. It helps me to understand the feelings of the animals. I read "Folks Are So Odd" every time I get the paper. The verses remind me of how I used to feel when I was very little.

My favorite hobby is stamp collecting. In the evening I like to look over my stamps. I enjoy watching my collection grow. They help me in my reading. When I read about certain countries I can recognize their names.

I am glad that our school term is almost over and that my summer vacation is starting.

Herbert Olfson

PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO



IT'S FUN - INTERESTING - FASCINATING AND EDUCATIONAL! TRACE THE PIECES ONTO CARDBOARD, THEN CUT THEM OUT - IF - YOU ASSEMBLE THEM CORRECTLY THEY WILL FORM THE FIGURE ABOVE - WATCH FOR ANOTHER PUZZLEFUN - ALSO SOLUTIONS.

The Home Forum

"I Took It For a Faery Vision—"

MY EYES HAD A treat the other day. In a tailor's window I saw, on a dummy, an assemblage of garments that I take to be the proper summer evening clothes for young men. It consisted of black trousers with an appreciable stripe of satin down the outside seam, a dinner jacket of creamy twill, a softly tucked white silk shirt, and—oh, joy, instead of a waistcoat, a folded belt of dark red silk fully five inches wide, a tie of the same color, and even a handkerchief to match, protruding almost an inch from the breast-pocket of the jacket.

It was the most romantic adventure in men's evening attire that I had ever seen, a daring sartorial escapade. I feasted my eyes upon it, and felt a rush of purely altruistic joy that those poor men were at last to be allowed a little color.

* * *

On first thought, it seemed that here was a declaration of independence. Men no longer would be slaves to an unwritten law that condemned them, at least in northern climes and civilian life, to inalterable black and white after sundown. I have been told, however, since my first burst of rapture, that there is less independence about the new mode than I had supposed. It is the fashion, duly proscribed and limited. That is all there is to it. I also understand that the style is not wholly new, and that at least one screen-world arbiter of masculine fashions confesses to great infelicity whenever he is forced to look at a tie of red, however dark, on a man ostensibly dressed for evening.

I know no better than to like the fashion. I find it refreshing, for the reason that it has always seemed unfair that men should be doomed to wear only black and white for formal dress, doomed to feed their love of color only in the daytime with shy ventures in socks and ties, or more recently, in—what do you call them, play-suits?

* * *

Man used to have a freer hand. There was a time when he was the gaudiest creature going. Satin breeches, petticoat breeches of silver gauze, long silken stockings with jeweled garters, velvet coats of many colors, embroidered waistcoats, shirts trimmed with costly lace, buttons of precious metals, knots of ribbon, cords and tassels, slashes and inserts of scarlet, muffs, and fringed gloves, all these were appurtenances of the fashionably dressed man's attire.

Johnny Hancock, spoiled darling of Uncle Thomas and Aunt Lydia, ordered from London a gold-laced coat of broadcloth, red, blue, or violet, a white satin waistcoat, embroidered, velvet breeches of some harmonious color, shoes with gold or silver buckles. It must be granted that his dress was quite in the van of fashion. "I fear," he confided, "if you was to see my Tailor's Bill, you would think I am not a very plain Dressing person."

George Washington's wedding suit was of blue cloth, the coat lined with red, the white satin waistcoat embroidered, like Hancock's, the knee-buckles of gold.

Then a revolution occurred: the French Revolution, with its leveling that sheared men of their gay plumage. Fastidious attire was the condemning mark of the aristocrat, and knee breeches might accompany their wearer to the guillotine. *Liberté, égalité, fraternité* might be translated, sartorially, *democracy, simplicity, uniformity.*

After that followed the industrial revolution with its topsy-turviness, which made it so hard to tell a gentleman by his clothes; and, from that time forth, men's dress never recovered its splendor. For a while, the poor dears were allowed to let themselves go on their waistcoats, sometimes wearing two of them at once, but little by little even these were subdued. Men became toned down, dimmed, muted, and by the close of the Civil War they were hopelessly standardized in their attire.

No, not quite hopelessly. That vision in the tailor's window is a bright harbinger.

The process of change that took place after the French Revolution, though remarkably sudden when one considered that it is masculine apparel that is under consideration, was nevertheless one of degrees. Fashion overlapped fashion. Pantaloons, inspired by the unlovely nether garments of English sailors, superseded knee breeches for daytime wear; but they were not generally acceptable for formal evening occasions, in spite of Beau Brummel's example, until about 1830. Coats, with their fronts cut off straight and their tails long, became the style for both day and evening. Even policemen and postmen wore tail-coats.

* * *

Some color was still left to the sex that had flaunted its plumage so magnificently before the Revolution. In the early 1800's, a gentleman dressed for dinner was not wholly a dull sight. He wore a tail-coat of blue with gilt buttons, light drab or pearl-colored breeches, with white silk stockings and buckled shoes, a ruffled shirt and a cambric stock. Substitute trousers for breeches, and this costume endured for another twenty years or so.

This is still a little dashing. Just when was it, then, that man condemned himself to black and white?

There are books on dress that ought to answer the question explicitly. By implication, rather than by direct statement, they assign the change to the earlier part of the decade between 1850 and 1860. An elegantly somber figure in black swallowtail and trousers, still a trifle individualistic about his waistcoat, appears in *Graham's American Monthly Magazine* for 1852, as a foil for fluted and crinolined ladies, whose enormously spreading costumes must have kept their partners at a respectful distance. According to a Washington observer in 1854, Congressmen could start out for the Capitol, in the morning, in full black—tails, trousers, satin waistcoat and stock—and could keep that attire without change until they went to bed at night after a reception or formal dinner. It must have saved much time for law-making.

* * *

After the Civil War, when such parties as there were had bloomed with dress uniforms, men found themselves set and solidified in black and white for evening, as neatly standardized as a set of wooden penguins.

Some aspirant for a Ph. D. might write a thesis on the relation between uniformity in dress and mass thinking. As a starter, I would suggest investigation of the theory that men are more conforming than women. Is that because they dress so much alike and allow themselves only the faintest divergences? They even put on their straw hats at exactly the same time, whereas women prefer to be individualized. ("Personalized," I believe, is the word for it.) It looks as if men, finding themselves sentenced for life, have made a virtue of their uniforms and go farther than they need to.

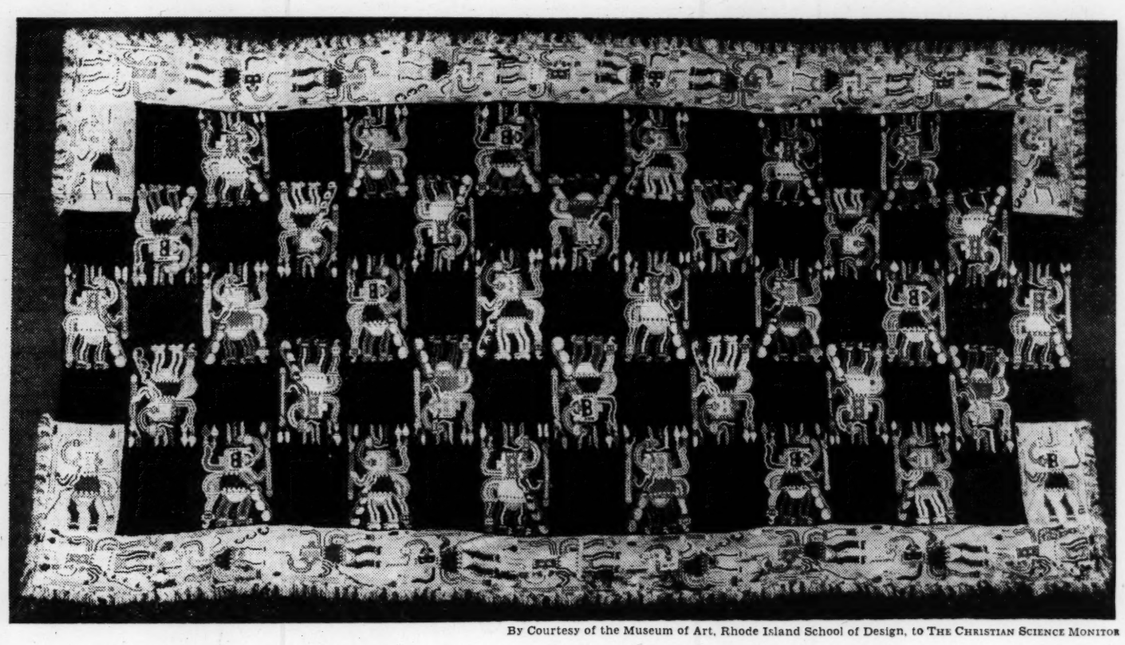
I must admit that formal evening dress is becoming to its wearers. Men always make a great to-do about putting it on; but, when that has once been accomplished, what man is there who does not preen himself a little before his wife's pier-glass? They know they look well. Then why are they so reluctant to make the most of themselves? By some strange compulsion of the law of compensation, they profess to enjoy looking their worst. They talk with enthusiasm about blissful holidays when they can wear their old clothes; and yet, when, with all manner of queer, protesting noises, they have been coaxed, browbeaten, guided, and helped into their best, we wives permit ourselves a tender, inward smile. "That tie is unspeakable!" Optimus will always say; but you should see the pleased, surreptitious, brief flourish he gives to the ends of his clipped mustache.

* * *

Somebody devised the dinner jacket, and thus took much of the artistic joy out of women's lives. But, to make up for that, along comes this new, fascinating, adventurous, and encouraging style for white jackets, wide soft belts, and ties of red. It is enough to make a guitar-playing caballero out of the gravest Junior Executive.

But, alas, I suspect that the style is only for the comparatively young.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG



By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT PERUVIAN MANTLE, WITH EMBROIDERY DONE IN VICUNA WOOL

IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY our knowledge of and interest in remote cultures has grown immeasurably. Improved travel facilities have stimulated excursions to distant centers and sites; scholars are making highly specialized studies of ancient relics and they have interpreted vanished cultures from the thought and temperament revealed in articles of ritual and domestic use. Ancient textiles, potteries, and effigies are valued for more than their eye-pleasing qualities. They are sources of information, keys to understanding.

Recently we have become increasingly aware of the aboriginal American heritage. We were cordial to European salons, and even to Asiatic objects of art, before we recognized the imaginative and decorative beauty of the handiwork of the American Indian. Today the arts of the Indians of North, South, and Central America are sought and cherished.

This textile is an ancient mantle from Paracas on the southern Peruvian coast. It was made in the period of early Nazca culture, some time during the first six centuries of the Christian era. Such textiles have happily survived in quantity and they are valued highly today. This piece in the Rhode Island School of Design is a particularly fine example. It is decorated with richly colored embroidery done in vicuña wool. Philip Ainsworth Means, eminent authority on cultures of the Andean area, considers it one of the six finest specimens known to him of ancient Peruvian textiles. The figures are probably gods or demons represented in awesome aspect. Says Mr. Means: "The general effect of the whole piece is one of extraordinary chromatic richness executed with a great variety of finest needlework."

Among the Peruvians, fabrics were generally woven of cotton, while the embroidery was done in vicuña or llama wool. Looms were of the simplest type. It is amazing what magnificent workmanship was produced with such primitive equipment. The weavers of Kashmir also displayed great ingenuity on primitive looms. It gives us reason to reflect upon our own handiwork today, done with highly perfected mechanical equipment. Great works of art require something beyond effective tools. The dramatic vitality of the Nazca designs results from shrewd disposition of details, subtle gradation of color, brilliant sense of contrast, and innate understanding of rhythmical balance.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Water Music

I will have in my heaven a shining stream
That will sing staccato in falling spray
Through summer silence, a pleasant theme
Of dewy woods on a drowsy day.
Its limpid, murmuring talking tide
Will tell of happiness long ago,
And through and under the dream will slide
The sound of love-songs I used to know.

Refrains of ferns on an afternoon,
Of spray-beads hung from a fringing frond,
Of harebells ringing in elfin tune
To cuckoos calling from hills beyond,
The splash of salmon that leaps for fly,
The clear cadenzas of burns in foam
Will fill my heaven with the sound of shy
Sweet water-harmonies heard at home.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

Defense Against False Propaganda

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN CHRIST JESUS declared (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you," it was as if he had said to all of his students and followers through all the centuries, "Behold, an understanding of my teachings will give you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy." Many are proving that this power, which is attained by a spiritual understanding of Jesus' precepts, can be utilized today to assert dominion over the "serpents and scorpions" of what is commonly called "false propaganda," as well as over every other evil which claims to injure or hurt mankind.

Isaiah beautifully described the peace and protection which are "the heritage of the servants of the Lord" when he wrote (Isaiah 54:11, 13, 14, 17): "O thou afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted, behold, I will lay thy stones with fair colours. . . . And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children. . . . Thou shalt be far from oppression; for thou shalt not fear. . . . No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord."

Mankind appears to be assailed by many enemies, not the least of which is false propaganda. Many years ago Mary Baker Eddy discovered the one absolute and certain defense against all falsehood when she saw that since God, the creator of all things real, is perfect and eternal, His entire creation must likewise be eternally perfect. As she reasoned from this unchanging and flawless premise, it became as plain to her as the evidence of her own existence that good alone is real, and that consequently the only true statement which can be made about evil is that it is a lie or self-constituted falsity. This statement can be made with many different words, such as, evil is an illusion; evil is a dream; evil is a supposition; but they all amount to exactly the same thing, namely, that evil, although it seems real to the unenlightened human mind, is actually nothing at all.

Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the all-inclusive reality of good and the unreality of evil brought to her a realization that man, in his real individuality, is purely spiritual, being constituted of divine ideas, and not a weak and unsatisfactory combination of so-called mind and matter. On page 475 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has written: "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas."

God is infinite Mind; and, since man is spiritual, the image of infinite Mind, he is aware only of eternal Truth. But human beings appear to be capable of believing many lies, and often to be defrauded and swindled by falsehood. Because of this, use is often made of false propaganda as a means of maintaining autocratic control over people, and as a weapon against those who are considered enemies. But use of falsehood and treachery as instruments of national policy is due to the fact that those who degrade themselves by such methods are likewise the victims of a widespread "false propaganda," which is an aggregation of the lies of the carnal mind, which insists that man is material instead of spiritual, that God either creates or allows evil to be created, and that matter and evil are real and powerful. A majority of the world's people are still ignorant of the powerlessness of evil and of its unreality, and therefore they still have to learn how to defend themselves against it and destroy it.

Paul wrote (Romans 12:2), "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Many thousands have gratefully testified that an earnest, prayerful study of the Bible together with the Christian Science textbook has brought to them a great mental transformation from darkness to light, and shown them how to free themselves and others from disease and sin, how to demonstrate divine protection when in seemingly great danger, and how to distinguish truth from falsehood.

A comprehension of the Science of Life, gained from these two books, lifts its possessor into the clear, pure atmosphere of Truth and Love. It gives him a sure means of defense against evil of every type, which he can apply successfully in proportion to his understanding of Christian Science. A clear perception of the spiritual reality of good and the nonexistence of evil can and does equip men with an impenetrable defense against the shafts of evil, manifested as deceit, accident, injury, warfare, famine, fire, and storm. Mrs. Eddy declares (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." And in "Unity of Good" she says (p. 7), "An acknowledgment of the perfection of the infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA DEFENSA CONTRA LA FALSA PROPAGANDA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO CRISTO JESUS declaró (Lucas, 10:19): "He aquí, os he dado potestad para hollar serpientes y escorpiones, y sobre todo el poder del enemigo; y nada os dañará," fué como si hubiera dicho a todos sus discípulos a través de todos los siglos: "He aquí, un entendimiento de mis enseñanzas os dará poder para hollar serpientes y escorpiones y sobre todo el poder del enemigo." Muchos están probando hoy en día que este poder que se obtiene por medio de un entendimiento espiritual de los preceptos de Jesús puede utilizarse para ejercer dominio sobre las "serpientes y escorpiones" de lo que se llama comúnmente "falsa propaganda" lo mismo que sobre todos los otros males que pretenden dañar al género humano.

Isaías describe de una manera bellísima la paz y protección que son "la herencia de los siervos de Jehová" al escribir (Isaías, 54:11, 13, 14, 17): "¡Oh afligida, combatida de tempestad y no consolada! he aquí que yo asentaré tus piedras con cemento de antimonio. . . . Y todos tus hijos serán enseñados por Jehová; y grande será la paz de tus hijos. . . . Estarás lejos de la opresión, porque no tendrás de qué temer. . . . Ninguna arma forjada contra ti tendrá éxito; y a toda lengua que en juicio se levantare contra ti, condenarás. Esta es la herencia de los siervos de Jehová, y su justicia es de mí, dice Jehová."

El género humano parece estar acosado por muchos enemigos, y la falsa propaganda no es el menor de ellos. Hace muchos años que Mary Baker Eddy descubrió la única defensa absoluta y cierta contra toda falsedad, cuando vió que puesto que Dios, el creador de todas las cosas reales, es perfecto y eterno, Su creación entera debe ser también eternamente perfecta. Razonando de esta premisa inmutable e infalible, llegó a ser tan claro para ella como la verdad de su propia existencia, que sólo lo bueno es real y que por consiguiente la única declaración verdadera que puede hacerse acerca del mal es, que éste es una mentira o falsedad, creada por sí misma. Esta declaración puede hacerse de muchas maneras diferentes, como por ejemplo: El mal es una ilusión; el mal es un sueño; el mal es una suposición; pero todas ellas quieren decir la misma cosa, a saber, que el mal, aunque parezca real a la mente humana sin iluminación, es actualmente nada.

El descubrimiento que Mary Baker Eddy hizo de la realidad todo inclusiva del bien y de la irrealidad del mal le trajo la comprensión de que el hombre, en su individualidad real, es puramente espiritual, consistiendo de ideas divinas, y no una combinación floja y poco satisfactoria de la llamada mente y materia. En la página 475 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) escribe: "El hombre es idea, la imagen del Amor; no es físico. Es la idea compuesta de Dios, incluyendo todas ideas correctas."

Dios es la Mente infinita; y puesto que el hombre es espiritual, la imagen de la Mente infinita, es consciente sólo de la Verdad eterna. Pero los seres mortales parecen ser capaces de creer muchas mentiras, y llegar a ser embaucados muchas veces por falsedades. A causa de esto, se hace uso frecuentemente de falsa propaganda como medio de mantener dominio autocrático sobre la gente, y como un arma contra los que se consideran como enemigos. Pero el uso de la falsedad y del engaño como instrumentos de un método político es debido al hecho de que aquellos que se degradan con el uso de tales métodos, son ellos mismos víctimas de una extendida "falsa propaganda", que es un agregado de las mentiras de la mente carnal, que insiste en que el hombre es material en vez de ser espiritual, que Dios crea el mal o permite por lo menos que sea creado, y que la materia y el mal son reales y poderosos. La gran mayoría de las gentes del mundo no saben aún que el mal no tiene poder ni es real, y por esto tienen que aprender cómo pueden defenderse contra el mal y destruirlo.

San Pablo escribió (Romanos, 12:2): "No os conforméis con este siglo, sino antes transformaos, por la renovación de vuestra mente; para que hagáis experiencia de cuál sea la buena, la acepta y la perfecta voluntad de Dios." Millares de personas han testificado, llenas de gratitud, como un estudio serio y consagrado de la Biblia y del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana les ha traído una gran transformación mental de la obscuridad a la luz, y les ha enseñado como pueden librarse a sí mismos y redimir a otros de la enfermedad y del pecado, demostrar la protección divina, cuando aparentemente confrontados por grandes peligros, y distinguir la verdad de la falsedad.

Una comprensión de la Ciencia de la Vida, adquirida por el estudio de estos dos libros, eleva al que la tenga a la atmósfera clara y pura de la Verdad y del Amor. Le da un medio seguro de defensa contra cualquier mal, que puede emplear ventajosamente en proporción a su entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana. Una percepción clara de la realidad espiritual del bien y de la falta de entidad o la nada del mal, equipa a los hombres con una defensa impregnable contra las flechas del mal, manifestándose éstas como engaño, accidente, daño, guerra, carestía, fuego o tormenta. Mary Baker Eddy declara en la página 210 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Los buenos pensamientos son una armadura impenetrable; revestidos de ella estaréis completamente escudados contra los ataques de toda clase de error. Y no sólo estaréis en salvo vosotros mismos, sino que también se beneficiarán todos aquellos en quienes pensáis." Y en la página 7 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN) dice: "Un reconocimiento de la perfección del infinito Invisible confiere un poder como ninguna otra cosa puede hacerlo."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Stitcher

By a pressure on a switch
I build a neat and perfect stitch,
With a humming engine shape
Vest and flowing worldly cape.

Only now and then will drop
Hand to bid the engine stop.
Stop and guide, stop and start—
Something still for mind and heart.

CHARLES MALAM

Grinding Is Heard in the Land of the Tortillas

FROM REMOTE ANTIQUITY the Indians of all parts of Mexico have had a common heritage; that is, wherever maize will grow—and it will grow everywhere save in the out-and-out deserts and in the water-logged places I have described—their staff of life is the tortilla, that flat, leathery, not unpleasant thin cake which is the Mexican's bread, as well as the simple instrument for conveying to his mouth such dripping and delectable messes as bean soup, fried beans, and *guacamole*. The dry maize is prepared by soaking it overnight in a solution of lime or wood-ashes, which removes the tough skin. It is then ground into a wet meal (*masa*) on that curious three-legged washboard contraption known as a *metate*. . . . From one end of Mexico to the other the grinding of the masa and the patting of tortillas is the morning song of life. It has been going on for such countless generations, and it is so thoroughly a part of immutable *costumbre*, that I suspect that the vendors of labor-saving gadgets and those kindly people who would emancipate the Indian woman from her ancient drudgery will not soon disturb the rhythm of the tortilla-makers.

This all-pervading heritage goes back to that distant day when the wandering seed-gatherers of the highlands of Central America found a luscious grass, with edible seeds growing in a single small ear. No one has any idea how long ago it was, nor do we know how long the gatherers were content to hunt the wild seeds, until one day the accidental sprouting of a lost kernel or two gave some forgotten scientist the idea of planting them. From that moment dates the civilization of the Western Hemisphere. The Inca, the Maya, the Zapotec, the Mixtec, the Tarascan, the Aztec, all the numerous cultures of pre-white Middle America, in short, owed their existence to the discovery of maize. . . .

Maize would brook no competitors. It made Mexico a one-crop country. The reasons are clear. It is the one grain which flourishes under the peculiar climatic conditions of the plateau and the lowlands of Mexico.—From "Many Mexicos," by LESLEY BYRD SIMPSON. (New York: Putnam.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Anyhow, the Wheels Turn ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

There is—as usual—a good deal of fuss, fury and friction about this Capital city of Washington in this period of unusual activity. The really surprising thing is how many explosive situations are being ironed out and how much less delay there is than might be expected. The fact is that at the moment it looks very much as though several highly controversial defense measures are going to get through without anything like the difficulty which might have been expected.

Take the three following issues which are uppermost here this week. Each one has enough political dynamite in it to make a politician envy a lion tamer. Each one could cause a major Congressional revolt if the handling were bungled. But this is how they look at the moment:

Selective Service extension. A week ago a good many seasoned observers were taking bets that there would be a Congressional revolt over the proposal to extend the 12-month service period for selectees. It seemed like a perfect issue for the isolationist group and the week began with a triple blast against it by Senator Wheeler in the Senate, Senator Taft over the radio and a bevy of isolationist luminaries in the House.

Disappointment for Hitler

Today the general opinion is that a plan worked out behind the scenes is going to prove successful—and that in fairly short order. During the intervening week Congress heard some strong, unfeinced logic from a soldier whom they all, including the isolationists, respect. General Marshall told them just what would happen to the Army if he had to send all "selectees" back home at the exact calendar end of 12 months service.

Congress would obviously have balked at the original White House request for legislation to change the term of service. But after listening to General Marshall they seemed to compromise by voting the existence of a "limited emergency." If they do that it automatically gives the President authority to extend the term of service. The only difference is that the direct onus of extending the 12-month period rests on the President instead of Congress. By making this basically unimportant concession the Army is likely to get what almost every one here seems to agree is necessary—and Herr Hitler will get a disappointment.

Private property expropriation. When the Administration first asked Congress for authority to seize private property with compensation when necessary for defense there was quite an uproar. Some Congressmen talked about giving the Administration power to take a man's pocket knife out of his pocket. More of them roared about dictatorship. The first tumult subsided. Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson got to work on the matter and someone sent in Wayne Coy, new member of the Presidential staff of executive assistants. They reworked the measure to the point where the Senate Military Affairs Committee headed by isolationist Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, accepted it unanimously and pushed it along on Saturday to the Senate. Quick action is now expected. Calmness and compromise chalked up another success.

Non-defense production curtailment. The most explosive single issue behind the Washington scenes today is supposed to be the undefined line of demarcation between the authority and responsibility of OPM which is made up largely of men drawn from business and industry, and OPACS which under economist Leon Henderson represents the purest "New Deal Brain Trust" outfit left in this very much changed Washington. Mr. Henderson took a step on Saturday which may bring it to a head. He called for a 50 per cent reduction in automobile production after the OPM had issued a 20 per cent reduction order. Just where is the responsibility for curtailing production? Does the OPM 20 per cent cut stand or does the automobile industry have to take the new 50 per cent order from an agency which has authority only over prices and civilian supply? There are rumors that OPM may take the matter to the White House insisting on a definition of whose job it is to decide where automobile production interfers with national defense.

Another Side to Picture

But there is another side to this picture. When OPM ordered a 20 per cent cut Secretaries Knox and Stimson expressed pointed doubt as to the adequacy of the reduction since automobile production is a voracious consumer of metals which go into such things as tanks and battleships and airplanes. Both Army and Navy would be pleased at a curtailment nearer the Henderson 50 per cent figure. One version of the whole affair is that the OPM didn't quite like to crack down on its business friends in the automobile industry so it stepped politely aside and let Mr. Henderson do the dirty work and take the rap.

This issue may not be cleared up without some fur flying. But there isn't much harm either way. It would probably be a wholesome thing to get the division of responsibility between OPM and OPACS straightened out. If Mr. Henderson's move forces a showdown the result will clear the atmosphere, whether it is settled publicly or quietly behind the scenes. And if it doesn't force a showdown it will be proof that the issue isn't quite as serious as a lot of people here purport to think it is.

Those are the issues of the moment here. There is nothing in the picture to give Hitler any reason for joy. It involves frictions and jealousies and sometimes heated words. We know about it because being a democracy these disputes are in the open and everyone talks about them. But they don't seem to be keeping work from being done and progress from going ahead just as fast as it could if all the differences of opinion were bottled up.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

The American Way ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

Friend and foe in the recent mayoralty election here sat down together in great good humor not long ago at what was claimed to be the largest testimonial luncheon ever held in one of the City's biggest hotels, and their demonstration of unity not only benefited the local situation but also shone as an example to other areas of government where unity is so essential to democratic action.

The unity affair was sponsored by 200 civic leaders of all shades of opinion, locally and nationally. The 1,000 luncheoners rose to their feet spontaneously to acclaim the Mayor, Fletcher Bowron, who, in his own modest words, represented the "hopes of a community for a sound future."

More than just a "love-feast" after a routine election, the luncheon also commemorated the successes of the reform administration, which was swept into office nearly three years ago via recall of an administration on charges, later substantiated in court decisions, of excessive corruption and inefficiency.

Model for Civic Reform

The citizenry turned out to approve such achievements as elimination of all known pay-offs for vice protection and for sale of City jobs; a fool-proof merit system under civil service; renewed confidence in an improved police department; and more efficient budgetary practices.

Since the vigor and success of local reform forces can inspire similar action in other cities, the experience of the new administration is pointed to by political observers as a model for any community harassed by underworld influences or inefficiency in general.

Another model aspect of the luncheon was its timeliness to show citizens that there are problems other than defense and war which need serious attention.

Probably the most admirable political quality expressed by the luncheon was the "bigness" shown by both sides in general hatchet-burying. The opposition discarded differences and feted the Mayor, while he and his supporters ignored opportunities for exultation and generously welcomed everyone to a unity administration.

The defeated candidate, Councilman Stephen W. Cunningham, stood up and pledged "unstinted support" of his forces to help solve the "abnormal problems" engendered by demands of defense production upon this aircraft center.

Victors and Vanquished Rub Elbows

Even more heartening for "the American way" was the sight of victors and vanquished in many a councilmanic race who were sitting, not only in the same room at the same table, but right next to each other.

Underlying the forgiveness which made the unity possible was that good humor without which the occasion would have been solemn or strained, if not un-American! The humor was deftly sustained at all points by the general chairman, Rupert Hughes, the author, who recognized the common desire of all parties to disown the excesses of the campaign. What made this humor possible no doubt was the fact that the defeated candidate did not represent the base influences which had captured previous administrations. The fact that the voters had two outstanding citizens to choose from was widely appreciated ever by the majority in rewarding the incumbent for a clean-up job well done.

This availability of at least two good candidates is not the least of the lessons which Los Angeles can teach to any City, State, or Nation which believes itself limited in supply of candidates.

To Change the Subject:

Hash the Lexicon; Pie the Dictionary ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

Page Noah Webster, there is new work for the makers of dictionaries.

If you don't believe it go down the street to the nearest lunch counter and order a sandwich. Tell the waitress you want bacon, lettuce and tomato on white toast and listen to the terms in which your order is relayed to the cook—"B. L. T. on T." See if you are quick enough to figure it out.

In my school days I cherished the fond notion that I knew my alphabet and had a smattering of the English language. Then along came the New Deal sponsored by F. D. R. and bringing into being the AAA, SEC, SSC, FHA, TVA, WPA, FSA and countless others. Nothing I had learned in school threw any light on these alphabetical combinations. It was like jumping from simple addition to higher mathematics without having learned the multiplication table. But I wasn't daunted. I started in with a determination not to let the New Deal get ahead of me. Although new agencies popped up in rapid succession, I kept pace fairly well with only a little time out now and then to catch my breath.

From on Old to a New Language

This accomplished, I was ready to take a passing grade and settle down to study Spanish for a change, when I had a rude awakening to my woeful lack of knowledge of our American language. The Federal alphabet was well in hand but how about the lunch counter lingo—something undeniably American and as much a part of modern life as our three meals a day—linked up with them in fact, like sausages.

I began my lessons and have gained poise and confidence at the lunch counter. I no longer feel apprehension when the efficient young waitress commands the boy at the soda fountain to "Hold the whip!" I know she has taken my order correctly and understands that I want my chocolate sundae made without a furbelow of whipped cream on the top.

When she calls out "Drop a pair on toast," I know that the man at the counter beside me is having two eggs on toast. Even though I have ordered pear salad, I don't spend a moment of concern for fear the fruit will be served on a toast foundation. My new vocabulary assures me that "pair" in a restaurant is neither tree-ripened nor canned, it's "two."

A la Mode Not a la Mode Now for Pie

"Ice the apple" has nothing to do with cracked ice. It is an order for apple pie a la mode (an antiquated term, obsolete at the modern lunch counter).

"Half a barb" brings forth half a barbecued chicken; "Hamburger Trilby," a hamburger with onions. "More fire" orders the meat better done and "Hamburger, all around," a hamburger embellished with lettuce and mustard.

"Chicken—a pair to travel," as perhaps you can guess, means somebody wants two whole chickens to take out to be eaten elsewhere.

Of course, my lunch counter education has been gained in the East, and out in the wide open spaces where "the buffaloes roam" there are no doubt other ways of giving short orders unknown here. I do not claim to be an authority on the whole language of the lunch counter—merely a learner in a restricted section, impressed with the vastness of the field into which I have stepped.

Indeed, one of the glibest of my young waitress instructors informs me that some college students—from Harvard, she thinks—launched a lunch counter dictionary project but found it too much for them. So there still remains this patriotic service to be performed in the interest of our native American language.

Pigeons: Heroic Messengers of a Hundred Wars

From ancient times to the present day they have kept communication lines open.

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—A stout heart is honored by all men, by all nations, and special tribute is paid to voiceless heroes. That is why out of every war has come acclaim for the animals and winged messengers who serve man alike in the fields of peace and the fields of battle.

The annals of the United States Army are rich in tributes for these comrades who, bearing no arms of defense or offense, have gone into the fight with hearts of steel. Into these records have gone the history of "First Division Rags," hero of valorous deeds in France and beloved buddy alike of generals and privates and on whose tombstone in an East Orange (N. J.) cemetery is chiselled the simple epitaph: "Rags—Wounded in Action With the American Expeditionary Forces in the Argonne—1918;" of "Old Cap," wire-haired Griffon who served with distinction in the World War, winning a French medal, and who sleeps today in Ware, Mass.; of "Stubby," famous war dog of the Twenty-sixth Division, painted by Charles Ayres Whipple; of "Mr. Downing," General Pershing's famous mount who answered the last call in 1933, and of "President Wilson," battle scarred war pigeon and one of several hero pigeons of the World War.

Wide World

Keeping the Lines of Communications Open

In this picture made by ultra-speed photography the wings of the homing pigeons are upraising in preparation for the forward stroke.

Training for Birds

It is to these sky messengers that the United States Army is today devoting attention and training comparable to that given trainees in any branch of the service. Maj. John K. Shawvan, pigeon expert of the Signal Corps, is in charge of the work of training these birds at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and has recently staged eight-day flights in New York City of his feathered wards.

The United States Army is second to none in the development of bird communication service, having found that carrier pigeons have increased in importance with each development of the blitzkrieg, since through them defensive communications are maintained and opportunity developed to shatter the enemy lines.

Formerly homing pigeons could not be moved around, but insisted upon returning to one spot. Army Signal Corps officers have developed the use of a mobile loft that can now be taken on maneuvers to any part of the country. Within five days of their arrival at destination, the birds will be performing their duties.

An exclusive development of the United States Army is a two-day pigeon service. These birds will take a message to a specified point and return to the place of take-off. How the birds are thus trained is a close Army secret. It is believed this country is the only one to have developed such two-way feathered couriers.

Major Shawvan's carrier pigeon training in New York was carried on from Rockefeller Center. Among the most interested spectators were the pigeons that make their homes on the set-backs of this city within a city in midtown Manhattan, and who find easy living at the hands of bird lovers. They looked up in wonderment at the swift flight of the winged soldiers of the Army.

Major Shawvan gave his pigeons several days in New York to permit them to get accustomed to their new surroundings. Short flights were made during these days. Then, for the big test, six birds were taken by underground railroad to six points on the outskirts of the city. The subway in no way affected their sense of direction, and when they were released they flew as straight as an arrow at a mile-a-minute clip back to their mobile loft at Rockefeller Center.

In War Service

The carrier pigeon service of the Army is being greatly expanded. Another duty that has fallen to the care of Major Shawvan is the registering of every private pigeon loft in the Nation. This was done not only to list a reserve of [illegible] in case of an Army shortage, but more importantly, to keep a careful guard over the activities of saboteurs and fifth columnists who might use the birds for message carrying.

Great Britain has been using pigeons to carry dispatches in the present war and has appealed to American loft owners to donate birds for war service. Each British airplane when it takes off carries two pigeons for dispatching messages back to its base in case the radio fails to work.

Military use of pigeons dates from the days of the Roman Empire. Decius Brutus used homing pigeons to get in touch with the Roman Consuls in 43 B. C. when Mutina was beseiged by Mark Antony. The Saracens used sky messengers during the First Crusade. The Crusaders tried to interrupt this service by sending falcons after them, but many of the enemy birds got through.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when the Germans surrounded Paris, homing pigeons were used by the defenders to keep in touch with the outside world. The Germans countered by using a corps of pigeon-chasing hawks, but, nevertheless, pigeons were credited with delivering more than 115,000 messages.

After this war pigeon corps were established as regular units in the Army and Navy Intelligence Departments of most of the European Powers. The birds were equipped with whistles which kept hawks, falcons and other predatory birds at a distance.

Served in World War

During the World War homing pigeons carried thousands of messages back from the front lines on both sides of no-man's land, 20,000 birds being used by the United States Army, 120,000 by the Central Powers and more than 300,000 by the Entente Allies.

Famous among the birds used by the Americans were Cher Ami, "President Wilson," Spike, Mocker and Big Tom. Cher Ami was the savior of the famed Lost Battalion of the Argonne. Isolated from the rest of the Seventy-seventh Division, this battalion sent bird after bird into the air only to see each brought down by German sharp-shooters and machine-gunners. Cher Ami, the last bird left, although wounded in the breast and minus a leg, finally got through to Division Headquarters with a message which gave the exact location of the lost men and led to their rescue.

"President Wilson," who lived 11 years after the World War, was assigned to a tank corps in France and during a battle in the [illegible]-Argonne sector flew through a heavy fog and rain at nearly a mile-a-minute clip for 21 miles. He delivered his communication which was still tied to his leg. One of his legs had been shot away.

Another outstanding feathered hero of World War I was Mocker, who passed on at Fort Monmouth in 1937 at the age of 21 years. Mocker flew over the fighting lines many times. During the final push before St. Mihiel, Mocker was hit by a piece of shrapnel and lost his right eye. In spite of this he winged his way with his message to the American Lines.

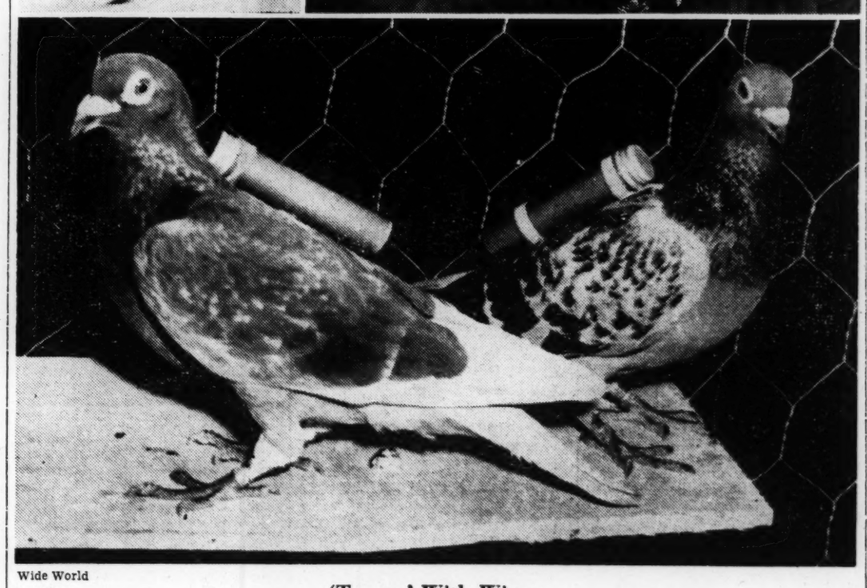
The message gave the range on a German gun which had been hindering the advance of the American troops. Twenty minutes after Mocker arrived with the message, the gun was silenced. Mocker continued to serve the Army after this and was twice wounded. The Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre were awarded Mocker for his valiant service.

In Times of Peace

Feathered messengers were used by man for peaceful purposes long before they were put to military use. The ancient peoples of the Orient and Egypt made use of them. The Greeks, who borrowed the idea from the Persians, used pigeons to report the results of the Olympic games. Anacreon in 560 B. C. wrote an "Ode to the Carrier Pigeon," telling how each province's representatives took pigeons to the games and sent word back home how the games were progressing.

Homing pigeons' speeds average from 30 to 60 miles an hour, although a record of 75 miles an hour has been made. The birds can stay in the air from sunrise to sunset and have hung up some remarkably long-distance flying records. One bird released at Havana, Cuba, on July 4, 1930, arrived five days later at Baltimore, Md., 1,300 miles away.

A racing pigeon called "Miss 1303" escaped in May, 1930, from a Caracas, Venezuela, mining engineer to whom she had been sold and flew 3,000 miles to her original home on Long Island.



Wide World

'Troops' With Wings

Upper left: Here is Sergeant M. J. Mrakava with a mobile pigeon loft and truck used to transport the birds. Upper right: An aluminum capsule used for messages is attached to the leg of a pigeon before it takes off on a distant flight. Below: The two birds here are carrying the newly developed single and double harness-type tubes in which messages are placed. These aluminum "field packs" have greater content area than the leg capsules.

Art at Gloucester—News of Music, Dance, and the Theater

New Exhibition Policy By Society of Artists

By Dorothy Grafly

The Gloucester Society of Artists has been rejuvenated, largely through the energy of its new president, Radenkovitch Yovan, who, hailing from Belgrade, but Paris trained, has the foresight to see in the organization potentalities unrealized.

The new policy, clearly set forth in the initial show, is to shift emphasis from the free-for-all independent theory, upon which the gallery was founded, to one of encouragement for promising artists, whose work, passing through the summer exhibition clearing house, can be weighed by art scouts for further display in metropolitan centers.

The present showing is divided into two main sections. One, by far the most convincing, is devoted to oils and water colors that have passed a jury; the other, providing a bridge between the old gallery concept and the new, harbors the independents who do not wish to place their work before the jury.

* * *

While a few of the exhibitors are well known, many are strong young talents making their bid for recognition, a bid fostered by the greater exhibiting space provided by newly constructed screen-walls, and by the fact, most welcome in summer salons, that fewer pictures are on view.

There is about the show as a whole a wholesome, professional flavor that provides a lively exhibition without too great stress on art styles.

For instance, you find "The Age of Innocence," a delicate pastelish oil study of a blond child in a pink dress (mildly reminiscent of eighteenth-century England) by E. C. Blum, who is represented in collections of the Metropolitan Museum. This study is hung within speaking distance of Morris Blackburn's vividly French modern "Blue-Eyed Woman," with the unmistakable influence of Matisse.

The soft earth tones of a Susumu Hirota landscape, are met by the wind-swept vim of Yovan's New England marine, its colors flashing with sunlight.

Vigor, again, is the keynote of "River" by the Serbian singer-painter Rasha, or his active landscape of tree masses against a tower, in which he uses his paint much as he might his voice for volume and power.

* * *

There is nothing drab about this refreshing summer salon. For every low-keyed interpretation, whether landscape or figure, there is another bursting with vivid pigments, such as John Gerhmann's vibrant "Red-Yellow, South Carolina" supporting its title with poignant yellow played against the red of a rural church, and both given added zip by touches of peacock green and blue.

An outstanding find in a young Wellesley painter, Mary Jane Holmes, whose "Sitting Girl," adroit in composition, intelligent in modeling, and personal in color handling, presents just the sort of canvas that a show keyed to vigorous young talent should place before a discriminating, and, it is to be hoped, a purchasing public.

The youthful zest of such a canvas, so direct and seemingly spontaneous, contrasts with a still-life by Jay Friedline, carefully composed.

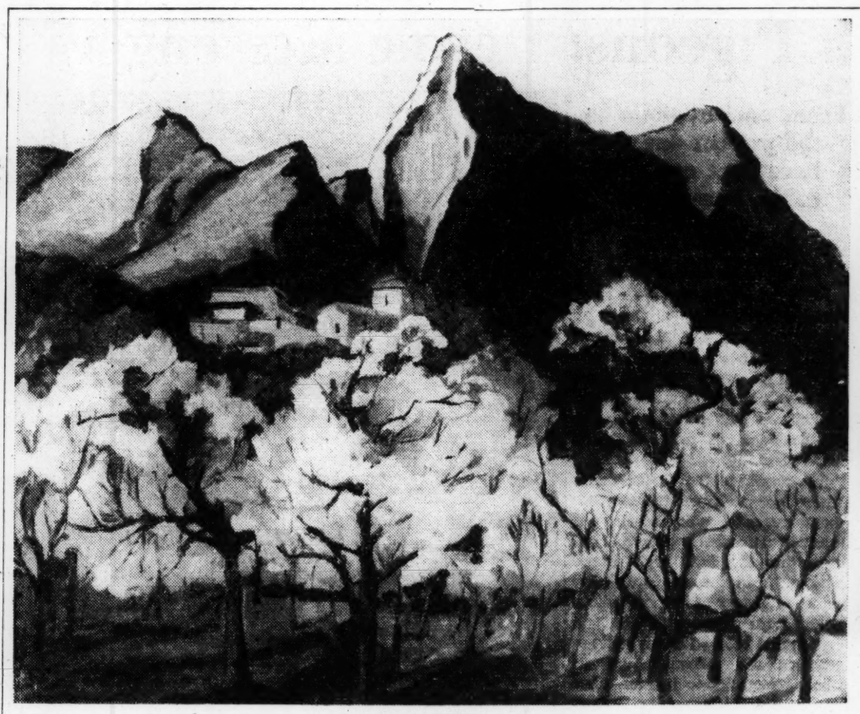
Adding to the variety of the exhibition, George Marinko contributes a Surrealistic canvas which suggests darkness pierced by a tiny star high above a foreground in which a snake twines around a red leg, a saw cuts into a Victorian vase, and a stiletto pierces an apple, all on a newspaper background. It is, however, a type of composition that concerns itself far more with intellectual puzzles than with sheer zest for paint.

Touching upon the primitive, yet with more sophisticated handling of color, are flower-accented canvases by Jessie Drew-Bear, whose art has developed naturally from her taste as a florist.

* * *

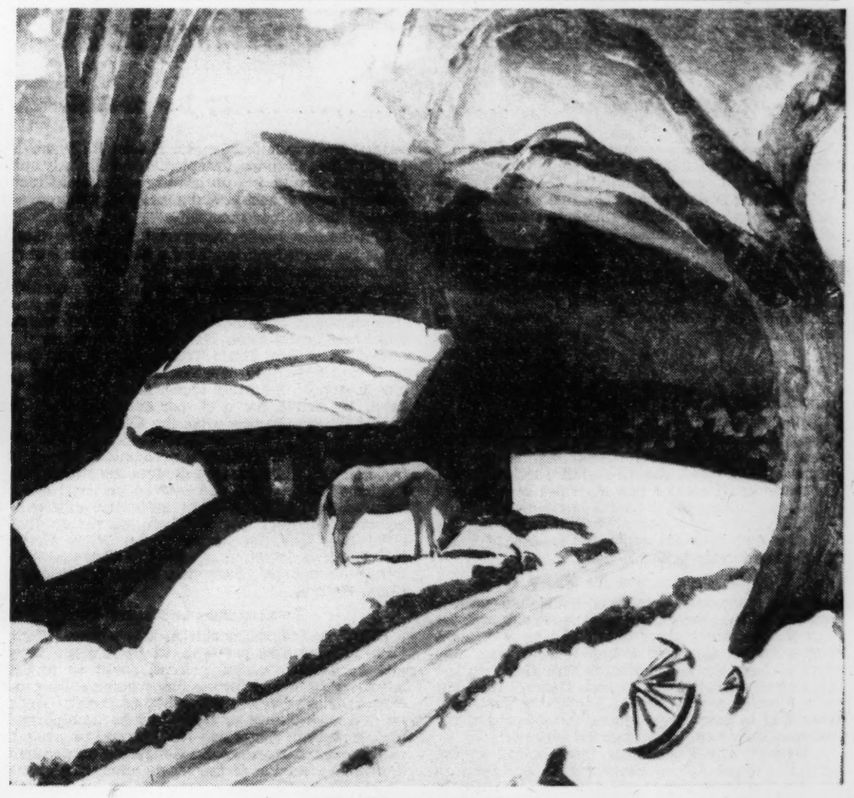
The independent section of the salon includes such interesting contributions as Agnes A. Abbot's water color, "The Black Mesa," and "Evening, New York"; Dell Allen's semi-primitive aerial perspective view of Boston Common with crossing paths and little people; Sara Lancashire's "Refugee Madonna," conceived with tenderness, and Margaret Nelson's lady in black feeding blackbirds in a snow-covered farm environment.

Drawings are being shown in a small adjoining gallery. Sculpture is confined to a few pieces by Leonard Craske, Wade White, and Jay Friedline.



'Sueño de Mallorca'

Painting by Mildred Turner Copperman in the Gloucester Society of Artists exhibition



'Old Blacksmith Shop'

Painting by Omer Lassonde on exhibition at Hanover, N. H.

'Zoe' by Ethel R. Foster

Portrait in the New Hampshire Art Association exhibition at Hanover, N. H.

The Arts at Bennington

Although not announced as a festival, there will be a tightly packed series of dance, drama, and music events at the Bennington School of the Arts, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., Aug. 9-17; and members of the school and faculty will participate in the Green Mountain Festival of the Arts (in celebration of Vermont's sesquicentennial) at Middlebury, July 24 and 25.

The School's production of Molière's comedy, "The School for Wives," for which Martha Hill, director of the dance division, has composed the incidental ballets, will open the Green Mountain Festival on July 24, and together with Mozart's comic opera, "The Impresario," will comprise the "Eighteenth-Century Evening" to be presented in the General Stark Theater at Bennington, Aug. 3 and 4. The music for "The School for Wives" is taken from the suite of Jean-Baptiste Lully. Otto Luening, director of the music division, will conduct the Vermont State Symphony Orchestra in both works.

Also contributing to the Green Mountain Festival are Robert G. McBride, a member of the Bennington College faculty, and associate conductor of the Vermont State Symphony Orchestra, who will play his own "Wise Apple Five," a quintet for clarinet and strings, with the Gordon String Quartet; and the season's resident dancers at Bennington—Martha Graham and her group in "Every Soul is a Circus," Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and their group, in the "Alcina Suite," "Atavisms," and "The Shakers": all on July 25.

Dates for the school's musical events, to be held in the Carriage Barn on the college grounds, are now set for Aug. 9, 10, 16 and 17, at 4 p. m. E. D. S. T. The distinguished harpsichordist, Ralph Kirkpatrick, will give the two Saturday afternoon recitals of old music, Aug. 9 and 16; and the modern composer, Henry Cowell, will give lecture-recitals on new music, on the Sunday afternoons, Aug. 10 and 17.

For dance events, to take place in the College Theater, Miss Humphrey's new major production, "Decade," composed in the course of the summer's work, will be given on Aug. 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; Miss Graham's somewhat smaller piece, likewise composed at Bennington this summer, "Punch and Judy," for which Mr. McBride has been commissioned to do the score, together with her Bennington production of last season, "Letter to the World," on Aug. 10, 12, 14, and 16. Evening performances are scheduled for 9 o'clock, E. D. S. T.

The drama division, of which Francis Fergusson of the College faculty is the director, will present Kenyon Nicholson's drama of carnival life, "The Barker," in the General Stark Theater, on Aug. 10 and 11.

John Cromwell will direct the Twentieth Century-Fox production of "Benjamin Blake" in which Tyrone Power and Ida Lupino will star.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Boston City Club, entrance on Ashburton Place—Pictures by Allen Davidson.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Special exhibition of oils and water colors by Winslow Homer. Through July 27.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by William Meyerowitz. Through July. Early American decorative arts. Through the summer.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays). Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge — Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a.m.-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, through October. Safavid paintings and illuminations, XVI and XVII centuries, through July.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. Special exhibition of Museum in Education, through July. Drawings and models by boys and girls, through September. Print Department: French Prints of the 19th Century.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Art Association—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.

Hingham, Massachusetts: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Berkshire Museum—Drawings by Cary Pickhardt. Through July.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Berkshire Museum — Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis. Throughout the summer.

Rockport, Massachusetts: Twenty-first annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints. The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street.

Sudbury, Massachusetts: Sudbury Art Center. Exhibition of pictures. From July 23 through August 10.

Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire: Rodman Gallery—Oils, water colors, and etchings by Luigi Lucioni. Through July.

Hanover, New Hampshire: Carpenter Gallery—First Annual Exhibition of N. H. Art Association. Through July.

Manchester, New Hampshire—Annual exhibition of oils, water colors and paintings by American artists. Through July and August.

Newport, Rhode Island: Thirtieth annual exhibition of the Art Association of Newport—Paintings from the Walter P. Chrysler collection. Through July.

Worcester, Massachusetts: Worcester Art Museum — Exhibition of sculpture by Hetty Beatty. Through July.

Esplanade Programs

The following programs are announced for this week's Esplanade concerts at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Storrow Embankment at the foot of Mt. Vernon Street:

Tonight

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Second movement of Unfinished Symphony ..... Schubert
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Symphonic poem, "Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
Kammenoi-Ostrow ..... Rubinstein
Triumphal march from "Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofieff
Waltz from "Eugen Onegin" ..... Tchaikovsky
"On the Mall" ..... Goldsmith

Tuesday

Triumphal march from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Suite for Strings ..... Corelli
"Ave Maria" ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Violin solo: Gaston Elcus
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Slavonic Dance in A-flat ..... Dvorak
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Cailliet
"Voices of Spring," waltzes ..... Strauss
"Only One Vienna," march ..... Schrammel

Wednesday

Joseph Wagner, guest conductor
March, "Pomp and Circumstance," No. 2 in A minor ..... Elgar
Overture to "Der Freischutz" ..... Weber
Varsang (Spring Song) ..... Sibelius
La Rumba, A Cuban Rhapsody ..... Maganini
Four Miniatures ..... Joseph Wagner
From Suite No. 2, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
From Suite No. 2in C ..... setaoinetaoine
Mardi Gras, from "Mississippi Suite" ..... Grofe

Thursday

French Military March, from Algerian Suite ..... Saint-Saens
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Prelude to "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Pizzicato ostinato from the Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
(a) Dance of the Black Slaves
(b) Ballabile
Minuet for Strings ..... Bolzoni
Waltz, "The Skaters" ..... Waldteufel
"Thunder and Lightning," polka ..... Strauss

Friday

Prelude to the Third Act of "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Twelve Contredanses ..... Beethoven
"The Iron Foundry" ..... Mossolov
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"Eili-Eili" ..... J. Strauss
Trumpet Solo: Roger Voisin
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes ..... de Falla
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve"

Football Backgrounds

Football backgrounds for "Harmon of Michigan" will be found at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum and Bovard Field, for the use of which Columbia reports it has completed arrangements. Harmon and Anita Louise head a cast in which Forrest Evashevski will also be featured.

South Mountain Programs

During the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, July 31-Aug. 17, the South Mountain Association, Willem Willeke, musical director, will have no Sunday concerts but will give concerts Friday afternoons. The South Mountain Quartet will play at 4 o'clock Aug. 1, with Marcel Grandjany, French harpist, as visiting artist; Aug. 8, and Aug. 15, with Harold Bauer, pianist, as assisting artist on the 15th.

This year it will not be necessary to obtain invitations to attend the concerts. The executive committee, hoping to meet the public demand and to encourage public support, has arranged to have moderately priced tickets. These may be obtained from the treasurer, James D. Colt, 777 West Street, Pittsfield, or at the door after 3 o'clock on concert days.

On the Stage

At Westboro the Town Hall Playhouse billing beginning this evening will be Elissa Landi in "The Shining Hour." And at the Red Barn Theater the play beginning tonight will be "The Clinging Vine."

* * *

The North Shore Players at Marblehead report that the engagement of Paul Robeson in "The Emperor Jones" last week broke all house records there.

Sir Thomas Beecham Closes Second Week at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Sir Thomas Beecham, who closed his second week at the Ravinia Festival on July 12, was left in no doubt by the public or by the members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra as to the success which he had achieved. There were innumerable recalls to the stage at the close of the program, and a vociferous "tusch" was given to him by the men who had played eight concerts under his baton.

There was good reason for these acclamations. The British conductor had made it clear that his accomplishments were quite out of the ordinary. He knew his scores so well that, with the exception of two concertos, everything was interpreted from memory, and all were read with remarkable instinct for drama, as well as with a general perception that the composer might well be left to express himself without exaggeration on the part of the conductor.

Sir Thomas is much given to physical expression. Even "The Star-Spangled Banner," which Mr. Petrillo, president of the Musicians' Federation, has ordered to be played at every concert, caused the visiting director to make ultra-fervid gesticulations, and the gentle emotions of music by Mendelssohn stirred him to Delsartean excitements.

It was somewhat remarkable that Sir Thomas Beecham played but few of the works of his own countrymen. He has long been a propagandist for those of Frederick Delius, but only an insignificant excerpt from that composer's music to Flecker's play, "Hassan," and the intermezzo from "A Village Romeo and Juliet" figured in his programs, upon which no other British music-maker found a place.

The first concert of the week (July 8) offered symphonies by Haydn and Beethoven—the first, the work in B flat major written for London, the second, the Symphony in D. Nothing but words of praise must be given to the reading and the performance of those works, which in delicacy and classic refinement left nothing to be desired. Excellent, too, was the playing of movements from the two suites made from the music written by Bizet to Daudet's drama "L'Arlésienne," and the wedding march from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or."

The qualities and the restraint that made Haydn's symphony so appealing to the ear also distinguished the performance of Mozart's "Prague" Symphony at the next concert (July 10). The conductor was able to obtain phenomenal breadth and richness of tone from the strings of the Chicago Orchestra in Tchaikovsky's C major Serenade, but in the "Italian" Symphony by Mendelssohn it seemed that Sir Thomas Beecham endeavored to squeeze more sonorities from the music than its delicate and fastidious measures could bear.

The concert on Saturday (July 12) also paid tribute to Mendelssohn, whose Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" opened the program; but that fairy composition also lacked the light touch. An interesting feature was the conductor's arrangement in the form of a suite of some of the music in Handel's opera, "Il Pastor Fido." The nobility and vivacious impulse of that music was admirable to hear. Beautiful, too, was the playing of Sibelius' Seventh Symphony.

Variety was given to the program by the inclusion of Mozart's D major Concerto for the flute, the solo part of which was interpreted by René Leroy.

Two Bostons Services Pledged To 'Keep Alive Spiritual Values'

United effort on behalf of the "common cause" of Britain and America to "keep alive spiritual values"—both now and after the war—was pledged at yesterday's annual "Two Bostons Sunday" service at churches in Boston, Mass., and Boston, England.

The ceremonies uniting Cathedral Church of St. Paul in the United States and St. Botolph's Church in England included messages from Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and Allan Forbes, of Boston, Mass. These messages were radiocast by short wave from America to the simultaneous service in Britain.

Dr. Edward T. Sullivan of Newton conducted the American service, held as during the past 11 years to commemorate a gift of $56,000 which enabled Britons to restore the ancient tower of St. Botolph's at a time when it was about to be razed.

Mr. Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company, was instrumental in raising the fund. His principal address yesterday called upon Britain and America to "work closely together in the future for their mutual physical and moral salvation and for the freedom of the world."

He pointed out that "we did not do that after the last war, and behold the result."

Lord Halifax, also looking into the future beyond war, declared in a telegraphed message that "if the ideals which inspire the life and work of our two countries are not only to survive the savage onslaught which is being made upon them, but are to guide us both aright in the work of reconstruction, that common faith to which these services testify needs strengthening as never before."

Governor Saltonstall said "we do not doubt that democratic governments, which are based on the human rights of man, can prevail.

"Fear and hatred can mobilize armed forces quickly, but they do not produce that lasting loyalty which alone will bring victory and peace."

Mr. Forbes announced that a small sum of money had been sent to St. Botolph's to help defray the cost of repairing bomb damage to its roof and to the roof of Fydell House, adjoining the old Guildhall.

Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul-General, represented his government at the service in Massachusetts.

Constance Collier

In "Curtain Going Up," opening at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis tonight.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade Concert, 8:30. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway— "Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts— Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. "March of Time." 1, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial— "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver. 9:35, 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:45, 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10." Information Please." 10:35, 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Kenmore— "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunee and Cary Grant. 2:35, 5:50, 9:25. "Man Who Lost Himself," Kay Francis and Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan— "Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey. 11:30, 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "The Get-Away," Charles Winninger. 10, 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern— "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:40, 3:10, 6:45, 10:15. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 9:45, 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Orpheum— "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40, 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30, 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount— "Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 9:30, 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:15, 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston— "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35, 12:25, 3:15, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:50, 1:40, 4:35, 7:15, 10.

Scollay— "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:45, 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 10, 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater— Information Please; Eskimo Adventures with Father Hubbard; "The Master's Touch"; 2 color cartoons, comedy, latest news, war films. Continuous from 8:30 a. m.

State— "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:15, 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix— Nazis in Chile; Life in the RAF; Information Please; Ginger Rogers' Preview scenes; Ontario: Congamania; Jockey's Day; Cartoons and 30-minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Double Cross," Wynne Gibson, John Miljan. 9:30, 12:46, 4:02, 7:18, 10:34. "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Thomas Mitchell. 10:42, 1:58, 5:13, 8:30.

Tremont— "San Quentin," 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

Uptown— "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 1.45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "The Outsider," George Sanders and Mary Maguire.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young and Mischa Auer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "A Shot in the Dark," Ricardo Cortez. 4:37, 7:51. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, Brian Donlevy. 2:15, 5:39, 9:03.

Cleveland Circle: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "There's Magic in Music," Alan Jones, Susan Foster. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Melvyn Douglas and Fred MacMurray. "Men Betrayed," 2. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 9:29. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster. 1:54, 8:03.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. 3:06, 9:12. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:38, 7:44.

Park: "Great American Broadcast," Jack Oakie and Alice Faye. "Li'l Abner," 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Ray Haywoth. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 2:30, 8:15. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. "4:20, 10:05.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. "The Outsider," George Sanders. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susan Foster. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Mystic: "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:55, 6:50, 10. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. "Singing Hill," 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "Mutiny in the Arctic," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair. 2:15, 7, 10. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 3:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Magic in Music," 1:45, 8. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. 3:45, 8:20. "Li'l Abner," 2:25, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK-Colonial: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:40, 9:40. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Great American Broadcast," Jack Oakie, Alice Faye, and John Payne. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Repent at Leisure." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon.

Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and M. Lindsay.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and Wiliam Powell. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Chan at the Wax Museum." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capital and Ball Square: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

Central: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Sky Devils." "Scarface," Paul Muni.

Strand: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Victory," Fredric March. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Devil Commands." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Back in the Saddle." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:52, 8:52.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. "Li'l Abner." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Phantom Submarine." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. "Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
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Red Sox in Lengthy Home Stay—Twins Finally Triumph After Three Failures

Play 20 Games at Fenway With All League Rivals

BULLETIN

Purchase of Frank Demaree, veteran outfielder from the New York Giants, on waivers was announced today by the Braves.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back from a western tour which saw them fade rather hopelessly out of the American League pennant picture, the Red Sox tomorrow open a 20-game home stand at Fenway Park. Before leaving on another road trip the night of Aug. 10, Joe Cronin meets every other club in the circuit, playing three each with Chicago, Cleveland, and St. Louis; two each with Detroit and Philadelphia; three more with the Yankees and four with Washington, in that order.

The three-game series with the White Sox, beginning tomorrow, holds a somewhat crucial tinge. Today the Red Sox were only a contest and a half up on the Windy City outfit. Once past Jimmy Dykes, Cronin might slide fast.

Lose Ground

In the West the Red Sox dropped nine out of 14 for a disappointing .357 pace. They held a .500 gait until reaching hot St. Louis, then lost four straight to the unpredictable Browns. From 7½ games back of the leading Yankees on the morning of July 10th, the locals slipped to 14 engagements in the rear. They are six games behind the second-place Indians in the losing column and 14 behind the Yankees, who threaten to make a walk-away of the race in August and September.

Cronin had the misfortune to run into the Browns when they were hitting. In four dates there the Fenway pitching staff yielded 47 hits and 29 runs and included among the hits were seven homers. Jack Wilson, Tex Hughson and Joe Dobson were hit hard, and although Mickey Harris was also beaten, he lost on a wild throw by Jimmy Foxx.

Grove Twice

Harris lost two tough decisions on the road. At Cleveland he was beaten, 2-1, in 11 innings. Lefty Grove tried twice to chalk up victory No. 300, but was blanked by Buck Newsom in Detroit and edged by Johnny Rigney on Lou Finney's error in Chicago. Dick Newsome and Hughson won one each at Detroit and Chicago, and Joe Dobson beat the Indians for the five Sox wins.

The big blow of the trip, of course, was the injury to Ted Williams, whose immediate playing future is still questionable. The Sox cannot help miss the leading hitter in baseball. Ted's only offensive contribution of the trip was a pinch hit homer at St. Louis yesterday. It was his 17th of the year. In the absence of Jim Tabor, Cronin moved over to third base and inserted Skeeter Newsome at short. This combination fielded well, but the team missed Tabor's batting.

Peacock First

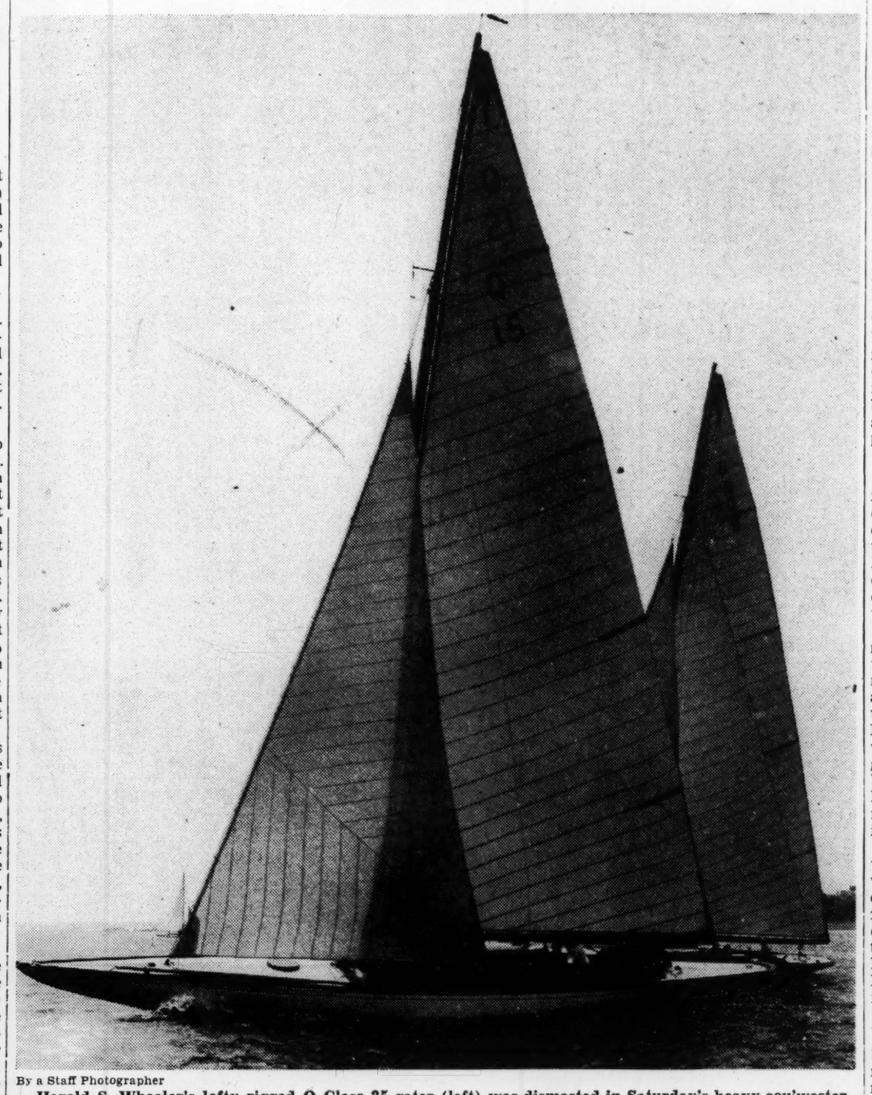
The leading hitter on the trip was Johnny Peacock, who did .382. Jimmy Foxx was close behind with a .360 pace and in Detroit went over the .300 mark for the first time since April 29. However, when he slumped again at Chicago, it took a rally in St. Louis to lift him back to .308, where he stands today. Cronin hit .333 on the road, as did Frank Pytlak. Lou Finney just missed the charmed level at .293. Dom Di Maggio ran into trouble at the plate, and Cronin dropped him to seventh in the batting order, but yesterday Dom was back in the lead-off spot again.

On July 10th when the Braves opened an Allston series with the Cubs, only 2½ contests separated them from the sixth-place Chicago outfit. Today, as they move West, the locals are three full contests in the rear. Their record at home was five won and eight lost. Before returning to Boston on Aug. 11th, they visit Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Brooklyn in order.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Red Sox have won nine out of 13 from the White Sox . . . Lefty Grove will probably try again for No. 300 when the Indians are in town Friday, Saturday or Sunday . . . When tougher games are lost for the Braves, Jim Tobin will lose them . . . For the second time this year he lost an extra-inning battle on Sunday . . . Both Di Maggio and Cronin have 101 base hits . . . Johnny Cooney leads the Braves with 89 . . . At .330, John is third in the National League . . . Wouldn't it be something if he led the circuit?

Loses Stick



By a Staff Photographer

Harold S. Wheeler's lofty-rigged Q Class 25-rater (left) was dismasted in Saturday's heavy sou'wester off Marblehead in the late stages of a race under the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club. Earlier, Charles Francis Adams's Thisbe (right) collided with Cara Mia, but no damage resulted.

Hockey Moguls Are Optimistic For Next Year

Important developments concerning the impending ice hockey season are expected to be uncovered at Friday's meeting of the National Hockey League's Board of Governors at the Hotel Commodore, New York.

Despite the war and its attendant encroachments on the playing and financial structure of professional hockey, N. H. L. officials seem to feel confident that the ice sport will enjoy an even more successful campaign in 1941-42 than it did last winter, when a new attendance record was set. The 168 games of the regular league schedule attracted nearly 1,200,000 paid admissions.

Relaxation

The moguls' optimistic outlook for the coming campaign is based on the assumption that, in times of stress, the public turns largely to sports for relaxation. And hockey, with its speed, action, and excitement, affords just the type of recreation and entertainment the public seeks.

While the American and Canadian Armies have taken their toll of players from the N. H. L., not many of the real headliners are expected to be missing from their regular posts this winter. Perhaps the most noted absentee will be Murray (Muzz) Patrick, giant defenseman of the New York Rangers. Muzz, younger of Lester Patrick's two talented sons, reports shortly to Fort Dix for military service.

The hardest hit club probably will be the Chicago Black Hawks, who will lose two, maybe three, of their young stars. Johnny Chad, forward, and Dave (Red) MacKay, defenseman, have been called to the colors in Canada, while Sam Lo Presti, goalie, and native of Eveleth, Minn., may be drafted into the U. S. Army.

Leagues Expanding

Hockey's optimistic outlook for 1941-42 is evidenced by the announcement that the two leading minor circuits—the eastern American League and the mid-western American Association—are continuing to expand. With Washington coming into the A. L., that loop now embraces 10 clubs, the others being Providence, New Haven, Springfield, Philadelphia, Hershey, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Indianapolis.

Two Texas entries, Fort Worth and Dallas, have made an eight-team circuit of the A. A., which includes Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Tulsa. Then, too, the strong Eastern Amateur League also is adding another starter this year, Johnstown, Pa., becoming the seventh club in this steadily-growing loop that takes in Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington, River Vale, N. J., Boston, and the New York Rovers.

Martins Make Third Attempt Pay Off in Winchester Golf

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just about this time the Martin twins of Trapelo are wondering if it is always going to take three shots at the target before they hit the bull's-eye.

First it took Leo three cracks before he won the State amateur championship—he was a finalist in 1936 at Charles River and again in 1939 at Tedesco before he won at Longmeadow a week ago Saturday. And second it took him and his brother, Edward, three more cracks before they crashed through to victory in the Winchester four-ball over the week end.

Leo and Edward, the husky look-alikes who have been golf news locally for the past 10 years, teamed for the Winchester event in 1934 and went to the final before losing out to a couple of Texans, Jack Munger and Fred Borsodi. After that they split, but last year they tried together again and once more they reached the final, only to lose out to Ted Bishop and Joe Fay of Woodland.

Finally Won

Yesterday they finally won in their third attempt, but were cheated of a chance to even the score with Bishop and Fay because the defending champions were upset in the second round by Walter Benham and Norton Kidder of Winchester.

Leo, despite the fact that he and his brother won, was disappointed at not having met Bishop in the final. He likewise was robbed of a chance to play the Woodland ace in the State championship, because of Ted's having been eliminated earlier in the tournament.

Biggest Guns

These two boys, Leo Martin and Bishop, are the biggest guns in Massachusetts golf at present, and arguments are hot and heavy as to which is the better golfer. Ted defeated Leo in last year's State amateur, and repeated his mastery over the Trapelo twin in winning The Country Club Cup this spring. Right now, however, Leo is sure he can beat Ted—only he can't seem to pin the Woodlander down for a match. The two are the only scratch men on the M. G. A. handicap list, and accordingly each is put in the opposite half of the draw. Unless both go all the way to the final, there is no chance for their meeting.

The Martins—with brother Edward very much of a factor—won yesterday afternoon by defeating Mel Demarais of Haverhill and Ray Marad of George Wright one up. In the morning the twins edged the youthful combination of Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont and Dave Sullivan of Blue Hills 2 up. The Martins were 67 on their best ball, their opponents 68.

As usual, the 18th Winchester tourney was a success, with Director Harry McGrath being due for much of the credit. A total of 70 teams entered, with most of the State's low handicap golfers enjoying the three-day affair.

Divot Digging

Tommy Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, gives evidence that he is in shape for the coming New England amateur championship when he captured the New Hampshire crown Saturday . . . He defeated Warren Tibbetts of Manchester 8 and 6 in the final . . . Tommy lost out to Leo Martin in the final of the New England last year.

* * *

Clifton Price of Burlington ran away with the Vermont amateur when he beat Jack Jerome of Bennington 10 and 8 in Saturday's final at Ekwanok Country Club. The favorite all the way, Price won his third Green Mountain State championship.

* * *

Briefs: Robert B. Lovell scored a 74 to take gross honors at Rockport over the week end . . . Low net was taken by H. F. Swanson of Trapelo and O. W. Somppi of Leicester with reduced 69's . . . Spencer Brainerd of Stamford, Conn., champion New England leftie, won the eighth annual Maine left-handers' golf tournament Saturday at Poland Springs . . . He had a 76 . . . Ted Tabor, Jr., won the Lowell City title when he defeated Charles D. A. Grasse one up at Vesper Country Club . . . With the victory also went the title for last year, for Tabor had to return to college before he and Grasse could get together for a play-off after tying for the crown.

Sports Around the Hub

Schedule for Local Links

Beginning with the qualifying round in the women's invitation four-ball tournament at Essex County, the N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur event at Tedesco, and the Newspapermen's Golf Association's weekly scramble at Unicorn today, the local golf schedule presents a busy front this week.

The women's four-ball tourney will continue to the final on Friday, when the annual Jaques Cup invitation four-ball tournament for men carries on at the Country Club in Brookline. The Jaques Cup qualifying round will be held Friday, with 16 teams qualifying for match play in the first flight Saturday and Sunday.

In addition the M. G. A. will stage open tournaments at Norfolk and South Shore Friday and Saturday. Other events within range of local golfers this week include the junior Cape Cod championship which began today at Wianno, and the invitation four-ball tournament at North Conway, N. H., on the week end.

* * *

Craig Wood, national open champion, is scheduled to make a local appearance at Tedesco, July 30. Plans call for him to be paired with Alex Ellis of the home club, in a four-ball match with Tom Mahan of United Shoe and Tony Manero of Salem. Last year Ellis paired with Walter Hagen to defeat his neighborhood rivals.

* * *

Slight Johnny Kelley of Arlington, former B. A. A. winner, ran to victory Saturday in the 20-kilometer race in New Bedford sponsored by the Irish American Club. Kelley beat Eddie Cook, local boy, by 200 yards. Tarzan Brown, another former Unicorn Classic winner, finished 26th.

* * *

Three new teams—Boston University, Norwich, and Lowell Textile—have been added to the 1941 football schedule of the University of New Hampshire. The schedule, as released by the Faculty Committee on Athletics: Sept. 27—Lowell Textile; Oct. 4—Bates, away; 11—Maine, away; 18—Springfield, away; 25—Vermont; Nov. 1—Norwich; 8—Tufts; 15—Boston University, away.

* * *

Robert Condon of Methuen, Mass., won the New England men's senior bike championship at Providence Saturday to qualify for the national meet at Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 23-24. Riding for the Brockton Wheelmen, Condon won the 12-mile race, was second in the 18-mile race, and third in the three-mile test. Robert Anderson of Worcester took the junior championship by winning all of his races, while Barbara Darling of Providence kept her N. E. girls' title with victories in both the three and six-mile jaunts.

* * *

S. Ellsworth Davenport, III, of Forest Hills, N. Y., defeated Bob Decker of Brookline, Mass., in five sets to win the New Hampshire and White Mountain tennis title Saturday. Davenport, who won, 6—0, 6—3, 3—6, 1—6, 6—4, gained permanent possession of the Crawford Notch Challenge Cup. Decker was defending champion.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Only game scheduled).

American League

(No games scheduled).

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	59	28	.678	
Cleveland	53	36	.596	7
Boston	45	42	.517	14
Chicago	44	44	.500	15½
Detroit	43	47	.478	17½
Philadelphia	39	47	.453	19½
St. Louis	34	51	.400	24
Washington	31	53	.369	26

Results July 19

New York 9, Detroit 3.
New York 6, Detroit 2.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 9, Washington 8.
St. Louis 9, Boston 3.
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.

Results July 20

St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 10, Boston 0.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1 (13 inns).
New York 12, Detroit 6 (17 inns.).
Washington 8, Cleveland 4.
Cleveland 5, Washington 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	57	29	.663	
St. Lous	56	31	.644	1½
New York	44	37	.543	10½
Cincinnati	46	39	.541	10½
Pittsburgh	40	40	.500	14
Chicago	38	48	.442	19
Boston	34	50	.405	22
Philadelphia	21	62	.253	34½

Results July 19

Boston 10, St. Louis 6.
Other games postponed.

Results July 20

St. Louis 4, Boston 2 (12 inns.).
St. Louis 7, Boston 3 (8 inns.).
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 1.
New York 7, Chicago 5.
Chicago 7, New York 4.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.

Did You Know?

The three-base-hit record for a single season stands at 36 and was established by J. Owen Wilson of Pittsburgh back in 1912. That same year Joe Jackson hit 26 for Cleveland.

Sarah Cooke Wins Early Round Match

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 21 (AP)—Top-seeded Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York breezed through Mrs. M. H. Vosters, Jr., of Seabright today, 6—0, 6—0, as play opened in Seabright's 54th annual invitation tennis tournament.

The veteran Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., seeded second and a three-time winner, also advanced easily to the second round, defeating Mrs. Elliott Coleman of Seabright, 6—1, 6—0.

Third - seeded Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., won from Dorothy Wightman, Boston, 6—3, 6—4, and Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, seeded fourth, beat Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

Womens singles—first round:

Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Dorothy Wightman, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, defeated Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

A. Louise Brough, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. Marta R. Andrade, Montauk, N. Y., 7—5, 6—1.

Helen I. Bernhard, New York, defeated Virginia Wandell, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Shirley Catton, Alameda, Calif., defeated Charlotte E. Rosenquest, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. Elliott Coleman, Seabright, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Helen P. Rhidany, Stamford, Conn., defeated Gloria Thompson, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—3.

Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., defeated Judy Atterbury, Great Neck, L. I., 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York, defeated Mrs. M. H. Vosters, Jr., Seabright, 6—0, ½—0.

Table Tennis

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Lloyd Shepardson, of Newton, Mass., topped the veterans' singles division in player rankings announced by the United States Table Tennis Association.

Mrs. Mae Clouther, Arlington, Mass., and Corrinne Delery, Somerville, Mass., were ranked fourth among women's doubles teams.

Rankings were based on tournament performance in the 1940-41 season.

Cox Made Manager

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Danny Cox has been named manager and coach of the Philadelphia team in the American Hockey League. He succeeds Herb Gardiner, who was in charge while the local club was a "farm" for the New York Rangers in the National Hockey League. The team is now owned independently by the Arena Corporation.

Oddities

An 1894 Amherst football star, Harlan Fiske Stone, now is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

* * *

Chick Evans of Chicago has played in 34 western amateur golf championships.

Tiller Talk

Roosevelt Bowl Opens Busiest Yachting Season

With the opening race of the eighth Roosevelt Bowl three-day series for Thirty Square Meters today, the busiest and most attractive three-week yachting period of the season gets under way with such events following as the Edgartown Regatta, Quincy Bay Race Week, Marblehead Race Week and the National Junior Yacht Racing championship which this year will be held off Marblehead at the Eastern Yacht Club.

Today's initial race of the championship series for Thirty Square Meter supremacy found bright skies and a fair breeze over the Beverly Yacht Club's Marion courses. Besides the invitational event for the Thirties, Beverly's regatta committee, once again under the able direction of Ned Ginn, is playing host to other classes from nearby waters for the beginning of a week that should really be termed "mid-summer race week" for Southern Massachusetts yachtsmen.

For following the three-day regatta at Marion, the yachts, crews, skippers and friends all pack sail bags and race over to Edgartown for the start of the eighteenth annual Edgartown Regatta on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Edgartown Growing

The special race from the Beverly Yacht Club Thursday to Edgartown is always a very competitive affair. Edward Mitton's Mitamar II won the event last year.

The Edgartown Regatta is rapidly becoming one of the highlights of the entire yachting season. Long Island yachts are joining their fellow Cape Cod brethren. And, of course, there's a Marblehead atmosphere to the event with the Thirty Square Meters participating following the Roosevelt Bowl series. Over 200 boats are expected to compete in the three-day regatta.

This week end is the beginning of another large race week. The fourth annual Quincy Bay Race Week, top season's event for most Boston Bay sailors, begins off the Quincy Yacht Club Sunday. Around 225 yachts are expected to enroll for the four-days' racing.

Plenty of Prizes

As usual, there are abundant prizes ready to be presented to winners, runners-up and other specialties. Quincy's merchantmen have co-operated even more fully this year, which should make this year's race the best yet.

The "north" elimination series for the South Shore junior yacht racing championship is scheduled to get under way one week from this morning, and will run mornings through Quincy Bay Race Week.

* * *

(In retrospect): Saturday's racing at Marblehead was a rip-snorting, knock-down sou'wester. There were thrills and spills as the Eastern Yacht Club conducted its third race of the first series.

Harold S. Wheelock's 25-rater Cara Mia, racing in the joint Eight Meter, Q-Class, had a bad day of it. First she was hit by Charles Francis Adams' Eight Meter Thisbe while rounding the leeward buoy in first place. There was little damage done; but when Cara Mia rounded the windward buoy for the reach home, a backstay wasn't tightened and she lost her 65-foot mast overboard, with sails and rigging a jumbled mess adding to the confusion. Boats soon sped to her rescue and Cara Mia was towed back to port, all hands safe.

Roulette Wins

Midst the excitement of Cara Mia's dismasting, Arthur Santry's Taygetta was collecting the silverware in this Q-Eight Meter encounter, with Charles Haskell's Navigo in second berth.

There were only three Thirty Square Meters in competition Saturday, with most of the others preparing for this week's "Squeak" championship at Marion. Linc Davis played Roulette through "her weather" and took the gun from John Lawrence's Moose, Roosevelt Bowl defender.

The race of the day was in the competitive International One Design where seven craft vied for the winner's salute. Francis Copeland and Periwinkle returned to the victor's circle after some absence, as Caleb Loring's consistent Pompano finished second.

Sunday Quieter

Other winners Saturday were Francis Welch's Evanthia in the M-Bs, Clark Shepard's Minx in the 110 Class, and Edward Lynch's Buddy in the Town Class.

Yesterday's activities at the 'Head were quite different in sailing conditions. The wind had backed to the west, and although on the wholesale side, was reasonably steady.

Veteran skippers received the guns in the two main classes. S. Houghton Cox led the Internationals to the line, as Loring Jr., again picked up a second. Caleb Loring, Sr., was first in the M-Bs with James D. Keenan's Navigo second. And Willard Emery's Slip completed the major scoring with a win in the 110 Class.

* * *

George Curry's Omaha won the feature Winabout race of the Wessagusett Yacht Club's small-boat inter-club gathering yesterday. Bud Mattern's Gold Ray was second. In the numerous Hustler Class, McKenna brothers' Ho-Mack copped the special long distance race, as the veteran George Floyd followed.

* * *

Down at Cohasset, Philip Benson won the final of the three-race Higginson Bowl series by five seconds in margin for a thrilling closing to the coveted Cohasset Yacht Club trophy. His close margin was over Ralph Scripture's Flash.

W. A. D.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	345	75	97	17	64	.336
Cronin	390	56	101	6	55	.337
Foxx	286	62	88	14	65	.308
Tabor	282	32	82	9	60	.291
Di Maggio	356	78	101	5	29	.284
Peacock	149	13	42	0	18	.282
Finney	327	57	89	3	30	.272
Doerr	255	32	66	9	53	.259
Pytlak	196	18	48	1	22	.245
Fox	78	8	19	0	8	.244
Newsome	135	13	32	1	11	.237
Spence	152	14	33	2	21	.217
Carey	11	3	1	0	2	.091

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	330	31	89	0	14	.330
Moore	253	29	72	4	29	.285
Sisti	269	35	73	1	26	.271
Rowell	314	35	84	4	30	.268
Hassett	173	22	46	0	9	.266
West	265	35	63	8	40	.238
Waner	120	10	27	0	9	.225
Miller	311	28	69	4	35	.222
Masi	105	8	23	0	8	.219
Roberge	5	1	1	0	1	.200
Berres	144	9	25	0	10	.174
Montgomery	12	0	2	0	0	.167
Gremp	28	0	1	0	2	.036

Braves

First Game

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crespi 2b	5	1	1	2	4	4	0
Crabtree cf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Hopp lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mize 1b	5	1	1	1	22	0	0
Slaughter rf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brown 3b	4	1	2	2	1	3	0
Marion ss	5	0	1	2	3	8	0
Maneuso c	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
W. Cooper c	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gumbert p	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
*Padgett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warneke p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	40	4	8	10	36	25	0
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	5	1	2	2	17	3	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	6	0	2	2	1	1	0
West lf	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Miller ss	5	0	0	0	2	0	1
Rowell 2b	5	0	0	0	4	3	1
E. Moore rf	5	1	3	4	3	0	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Masi c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin p	5	0	1	1	2	2	0
Totals	42	2	9	11	36	21	2

*Batted for Gumbert in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Mize, Marion, W. Cooper, Sisti, Tobin. Two-base hits, Crespi Marion, Cooney, E. Moore. Sacrifices, Crabtree. Slaughter, Cooney 2. Berres. Double plays, Hassett and Miller; Miller, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases, St. Louis 5, Boston 11. Base on balls, by Gumbert 2, by Warneke 2, by Tobin 3. Struck out, by Gumbert, by Warneke, by Tobin. Hits, off Gumbert, 5 in 7 innings; off Warneke, 4 in 5 innings. Wild pitch, Gumbert. Winning pitcher, Warneke. Time 2h. 33m. Umpires, Goetz, Reardon and Conlan.

Second Game

ST LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crespi 2b	3	1	0	0	2	5	0
Crabtree cf	3	3	2	3	3	0	0
Hopp lf	3	1	2	3	2	0	0
Mize 1b	3	0	1	1	11	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0
Brown 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Marion ss	4	0	1	1	0	6	0
W Cooper c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Lanier p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Crouch p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	7	7	13	24	11	0
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	6	2	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	1	2	2	2	2	1
West lf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	2	2	1	2	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
E. Moore rf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Masi c	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Hutchings p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Roberge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Gremp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	9	10	24	8	4

*Batted for Hutchings in fourth. †Batted for Johnson in seventh. ‡Batted for Lamanna in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	—7
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

(Called—Sunday law)

Runs batted in, Slaughter 4, Hopp, Marion, Masi 2, Rowell, Two-base hits, Crabtree, Hopp, Masi. Home run, Slaughter. Sacrifices, Lanier, Hopp. Double plays, Brown, Crespi and Mize. Left on bases, St. Louis 4, Boston 9. Base on balls, by Lanier 4, by Lamanna 2. Struck out, by Lanier 4, by Hutchings, by Lamanna. Hits, off Lanier, 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Crouch, 0 in 2-3 innings; off Hutchings, 4 in 4 innings; off Johnson, 3 in 3 innings; off Lamanna, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Hutchings, Crespi. Wild pitch, Lanier. Winning pitcher, Lanier. Losing pitcher, Hutchings. Time 1h. 56m. Umpires, Reardon, Conlan and Goetz. Attendance, 18,885.

Phils Get Carlin

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—President Gerald Nugent of the National League Phils has announced the acquisition of Jim Carlin, 22-year-old outfielder from Springfield, Mass., of the Eastern League, on a 30-day trial basis.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO — Ben Hogan, 10 under par for 72 holes, wins $1,200 first prize in Chicago Open with record 274 to finish in money for 51st straight time; fires two 69's on last day to shade U. S. Open champion Craig Wood two shots, with 1940 winner Dick Metz third.

NEW YORK — Frankie Parker bowls over Jackie Kramer of California in semifinal and Ladislav Hecht, former Czech Davis Cup ace, in final to win New York State Clay Court tennis title; Kramer and Schroeder, U. S. champions, take doubles crown.

SPOKANE—Bill Welch, Houston (Texas), defeats Jack Kerbs, Denver, 6 and 5, in final round of national Public Links Golf championship.

MINNEAPOLIS — Ted Dubois, Winnipeg, succeeds Joe Burk, retired, as national senior singles sculling champion as Undine Boat Club, Philadelphia, wins team title and Fairmount Rowing Club, Philadelphia, takes eight-oared race.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md.—New world record of 46.936 miles per hour for racing runabouts set by Edison Hedges in boat American Eagle over Susquehanna River course.

GROSSINGER LAKE, N. Y.—Gardnar Mulloy captures Sullivan County singles and doubles tennis championships, downing Wayne Sabin 6—3, 6—4, 6—2 in singles and teaming with Sabin to trounce Ronald Edwards and George Pero 6—4, 9—7, 6—2 in doubles.

NEW YORK—Walter Driver and Irv Dorfman take Eastern doubles tennis championship, whipping Blair Hawley and Tom Falkenburg 6—3, 6—2, 6—3 in finals.

Red Sox

First Game

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Heffner 2b	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Clift 3b	5	1	1	2	2	5	0
McQuinn 1b	3	2	2	8	7	1	0
Judnich cf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Cullenbine lf	4	0	2	3	3	0	0
Grace rf	4	1	3	3	3	0	0
Berardino ss	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Ferrell c	4	1	2	3	4	0	0
Niggeling p	4	0	3	3	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	15	23	27	7	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	0	2	2	2	1	0
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin 3b	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	1	1	11	0	0
Spence lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
L. Newsome ss	3	0	0	0	3	6	0
*Williams	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hughson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Pytlak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	7	10	24	14	0

*Batted for L. Newsome in ninth. †Batted for Potter in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Runs batted in, McQuinn 2, Ferrell, Cullenbine, Grace, Niggeling, Williams 3. Two-base hits, Clift, Ferrell. Home runs, McQuinn 2, Williams. Double plays, L. Newsome, Doerr and Foxx; Newsome and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 6, St. Louis 8. Base on balls, by Hughson, by Ryba, by Niggeling 2. Struck out, by Hughson 2, by Potter, by Niggeling. Hits, off Hughson, 7 in 3 innings; off Ryba, 6 in 3 innings; off Potter, 2 in 2 innings. Balk, Potter. Losing pitcher, Hughson. Umpires, Ormsby, Pipgras and Passarella. Time 1h. 41m.

Second Game

ST LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Heffner 2b	5	2	1	1	2	2	0
Clift 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
McQuinn 1b	5	3	3	6	8	0	0
Judnich cf	2	1	2	5	6	0	0
Cullenbine lf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Grace rf	5	2	2	6	5	0	0
Strange ss	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Swift c	4	0	3	5	4	0	0
Muncrief p	3	0	0

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 700,000
Saturday's sales 223,640
1941 volume to date 73,360,499
1940 volume to date 131,399,095

Most Stocks Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Stocks generally exhibited further leanings to the recovery side in today's market.

Forward symptoms were present at the opening and, except for scattered backsliders, gains of fractions to a point or so were well maintained near the final hour. A number of favorites posted new 1941 highs. Volume expanded moderately, transfers being at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Stocks at new tops for the year include J. I. Case, International Harvester, Goodrich, Savage Arms, Western Union, Atlantic Coast Line, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Corp. and Socony.

Inclined to falter were General Motors, Chrysler, General Electric and Johns-Manville.

In the curb forward tendencies were shown by Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, McWilliams Dredging and Humble Oil.

Bonds Advance

The bond market today continued to edge toward higher levels with rail loans as leaders.

Most gains were limited to fractions and trading, with the exception of a few scattered issues, was light. Prices were close to their best levels near the final hour. Extension of the July upturn in stocks helped to generate buying interest in loans of speculative rating.

Fractionally higher were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Chicago & North Western 6½s, Commercial Mackay incomes, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, American & Foreign Power 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77 and St. Louis Southwestern 5s of '52.

The U. S. Government list idled in a narrow range in the stock exchange and in over the counter dealings. Prices of Treasuries were a shade higher in the outside market. Only a few foreign loans showed life, with German 7s, Argentine 4s of '72 and Australia 5s of '55 moving up fractions to around a point.

Defense Program Creates Boom In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—How the national defense program has boosted employment, produced new manufacturing plants and raised wages in New York State was revealed in a report to Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, State Defense Co-ordinator, by State Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller.

Since June, 1940, she reported, nearly 300 new defense plants or additions to defense factories have been built at a cost of $18,000,000. Simultaneously factory employment has risen to an index of 116.1, which is high compared with the 1925-27 index of 100. Wages are now highest in New York State history, the average weekly wage being $33.75, Miss Miller said.

More than 450,000 jobs were filled by the State employment Service since last June, while there has been almost a total absence of strikes in defense industries, according to Jules Freund, Executive-Secretary of the State Mediation Board.

One "blight" in the picture was noted, according to Miss Miller, and this was the sharp rise in industrial accidents accompanying the defense boom, safty experts of the State Labor Department are working with employers and employee leaders to wipe out this toll, she added.

Hong Kong Dollar Attains New High

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The Canadian dollar advanced 1-16 cent in terms of the United States dollar in foreign exchange trading today, rising to 88 7-16 U. S. cents.

The British free pound also was higher, gaining ¼ cent.

The Hong Kong dollar continued upward .03 of a cent to establish a new high for the year of 24.79 cents, topping the previous 1941 high recorded Saturday.

The Shanghai dollar was down a shade.

Other major foreign currencies generally were unchanged.

Stock Market Is Steady in London

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The stock market closed steady today in quiet trading.

British funds were higher and Japanese issues were up around a point in the bond section.

Tobacco and store industrials were firmer with the rest of the list on solid ground in most cases.

Domestic rails were steady and oils were featureless. Interest centered mostly in the Far Western Rand group among kaffirs.

Committee Retains 10 P. C. Super Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to adopt as permanent policy the 10 per cent super tax now imposed on top of normal income taxes, and has written that change into the new $3,504,400,000 tax bill to be presented to the House in 10 days.

The 10 per cent super tax originally was adopted as a defense measure effective only until the end of the present emergency.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 16
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	51	51	51	— ¾
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	21	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 17
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
42⅜	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43⅛	42½	42¾	+ ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 14
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+1⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	18¼	18	18¼	+1
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	7	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	163	162½	163	+ ¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 18
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Allied Stores	21	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
84	71⅞	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83	83	83	Jul 18
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	8	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ½
19¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	1¼	Amal Leath	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 15
60½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	10	62½	60	62½	+2½
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	5	16⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
53½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	45¼	42	45¼	+3¼
8⅜	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	11	8½	6½	8½	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	17	7	6½	7	+ ¾
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	37½	37	37½	+1
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	13	2	1⅞	2	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	89½	89	89½	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34½	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	34¼	33	34¼	+1¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	77	76½	77	+1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch&C (.80g)	1	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	110	110	Jul 19
83¼	61⅞	Am Col'type(.60)	2	73¼	71½	73¼	Jul 19
7	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
18½	9½	Am Crys S (3⅛g)	11	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 16
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1½	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16	16	16	Jul 19
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jul 17
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	36	35	36	+1
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	48	48	48	+ ¼
17⅝	11½	Am Ice	10	13¼	15⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
24	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jul 18
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	33	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	18	15	14	15	+1
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	92	91¾	92	+1
13¾	10⅛	Am M & F (.54g)	11	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 18
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(41⅛k)	5	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	6	30	29¼	30	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	39	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	18	15½	14¾	15½	+ ⅞
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 19
9⅜	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (11½g	29	44⅜	43⅛	44⅜	+1⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	151	150¼	150¼	Jul 18
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46½	46½	46½	+1¼
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	10	25⅜	24½	25⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	88	88	88	Jul 16
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ½
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	40	156⅛	155¾	156	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70	70	70	—1
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	71½	71	71½	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Jul 17
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	15	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jul 16
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
71½	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	16	73	71	73	+2¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	12	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55	55	55	Jul 18
29¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	90	29⅝	28⅜	29⅜	+1⅛
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	15	15	15	Jul 17
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 15
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	3	29⅜	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 19
5½	4	Armour Ill	85	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	9	65⅞	64½	65½	+1½
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	3	29¼	29	29¼	
87⅜	67⅝	Arnold C (½g)	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	Jul 18
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 17
9⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	28	9¼	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
87	79½	Assd'D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	Jul 18
99¾	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Jul 16
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	112	31	29⅝	31	+1½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	5	66¾	65¾	66¾	+1
24⅜	15½	Atl Coast Line	117	27⅞	24⅝	27⅞	+3¼
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	29¼	28¼	29¼	+1⅝
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¾
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	33	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	— ⅜
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 18
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jul 18
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 12
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 17
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	12	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	25	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	36	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅞
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	19	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	26	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ½
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
10¼	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	22	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ½
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	8	23¾	23¼	23¾	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jul 18
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Jul 14
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	16	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	33½	32	33½	+2
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	37	77¾	75⅝	77¾	+2½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	+ ⅜
29⅝	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
22¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	6	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	6¾	Blaw-Knox .30g	13	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ⅜
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅛	Boeing Airplane	29	17½	16¾	17⅜	+ ½
25	21½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	7	31½	31	31½	+ ½
23⅝	17⅛	Bond Strs (1.60)	9	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
20⅜	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	6	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
20⅜	11	Borg-Warn .80g	18	19	18¾	19	
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	6	32¼	32	32¼	+ ½
4⅝	3⅛	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 14
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	8	10½	10	10½	+ ½
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	19	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 18
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	42	42	42	Jul 16
21⅛	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jul 11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 18
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	20	12⅞	11¾	12	+ ¼
31⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 15
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21	21	21	Jul 19
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	39	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
5	3½	Budd Mfg	21	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	30	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ½
3⅛	2¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27¼	27	27¼	+1
33⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	33	32½	33	+1
18¾	15⅞	Burling (.95g)	18	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+ ½
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	6	53¾	53½	53⅜	+ ¾
8¾	7⅛	Burr Add (.45g)	22	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
6⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6	6⅞	6	
21⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	13	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	14	11⅛	10	11⅛	+1⅜

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	5	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+1
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	19	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	12	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
4½	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	2	29	29	29	— ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 17
80¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	81	79¾	80¾	+ ¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	49½	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅜
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¾
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17⅝	17	17	Jul 17
2¾	1½	Cent Foundry	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3¼	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
3½	2½	Century Rib M	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 11
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	10	32	32½	33	+ ½
3⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ½
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jul 18
21½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¾
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	21	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ⅞
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	+3¼
3¾	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	28	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ¾
2⅞	⅞	Chi Great West	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	50	10½	9⅜	10½	+1⅜
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	12	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ½
18¼	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	54	19½	18	19¼	+1
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
53	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 16
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 16
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 18
72⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	62	57¼	55	57	+1¼
10¾	8¼	City I & F (.60g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	11	38¼	37⅞	38	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
35	26⅞	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (11½g)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	Jul 18
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (1⅜a)	*1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103	102⅜	103	Jul 15
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	7	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ⅜g	5	17½	17	17½	+ ½
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	12	3	3	3	
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 19
28⅛	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 16
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 18
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	26	25½	25½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 7
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	18	11	10½	11	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	49	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	61½	61⅛	61½	+ ⅛
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	8	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
3	3	Conde Nast(⅛g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
35⅜	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	43	34½	33¼	34½	+1¼
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	7	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
(23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	13	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Jul 19
1¾	½	Con Film Ind	1	¾	⅝	¾	Jul 18
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	48	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 17
6⅞	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	28	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
27½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	7	30	28	29	+2
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	Jul 19
16¼	12½	Container (¾g)	1	16	16	16	
5	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	24	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
102	79½	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ½
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1g)	9	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ½
87⅜	65⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	.1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
42	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
41⅛	23⅜	Cont Motors	28	3½	3⅜	3½	
25½	17⅞	Cont Oil (¾g)	28	26	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	54	54	54	Jul 11
52	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	51⅝	51½	51⅝	— ⅜
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 19
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	9	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	3	16⅞	16½	16¾	Jul 17
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	2	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S(1½g)	4	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	42	42	42	Jul 19
13⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	16	14	13½	14	+ ½
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	69	44¾	42½	44¾	+2⅜
98½	82

Commerce and Finance

Auto, Refrigerator, Laundry Equipment Output to Be Slashed

Business and Industry

Steel Output Drops ½ Point To 97 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production declined during the past week ½ point to 97 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Cutting down allotments of steel to nondefense consumers, particularly in the flat-rolled products, is to become more severe," continues the service. "Last week regular customers of some large mills have had allocations reduced as much as 50 per cent or more. This move will reduce sharply the output of civilian goods, an effect that should become apparent in the very near future.

"Operations of several plants which depend on some scarce specialty, such as silvery pig iron, are literally day by day propositions, plant managers speculating on whether fresh materials will arrive during the night.

Seek Priorities

"With a rush nondefense consumers are striving to climb on the defense bandwagon in order to obtain priorities. A striking case is that of a mouse trap maker who in turning out army cots, soldiers' uniform belt hooks and bullet cores, having bought automatic screw machines for making the last, a type of manufacture unrelated to his normal products.

"More and more do shortages trace back to scarcity of steel scrap and pig iron. Such shortages now prevent expanded production in some cases and are expected to force reduction in steel output later this year. Though there is a wealth of substitutes for many of the finished lines of steel, pig iron and scrap are basic materials for which there are no alternate materials. Railroads are returning scrap in much lower than normal volume and after Aug. 1 automobile makers are expected to produce less scrap because of curtailed car output. Many are employing barter arrangements, so much scrap for so much finished steel materials. A hopeful phase is that the amount of scrap now being shipped abroad is relatively negligible.

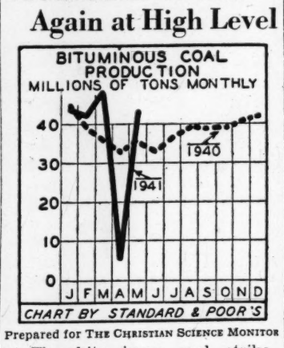
"After much preliminary experimentation and negotiation shell steel is about to be produced in mass proportions, estimated at some 2,000,000 tons of steel yearly. Pending inquiries for bars and billets for this purpose are estimated at 500,000 tons."

Auto Output Drops

Scheduled automobile production for the past week was 109,912 units, down 4,406 for the week, comparing with 53,020 for the like 1940 week.

The only production increase was New England, up 5 points to 95 per cent. Unchanged were the following: Pittsburgh at 99½, eastern Pennsylvania at 97, Youngstown at 98, Wheeling at 91, Buffalo at 93, Birmingham at 90 and St. Louis at 98. Four districts declined as follows: Chicago ½ point to 100, Cleveland 1½ points to 95, Cincinnati 2½ points to 85½ and Detroit 10 points to 86.

Production of Coal Again at High Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The bituminous coal strike caused a recession in business activity during April because of the drop in coal production plus curtailment in other industries due to a fuel shortage. However, May witnessed a rapid recovery from the strike shutdown, and bituminous operations should continue at a high level.

Furniture Summer Trade Show Draws Record Attendance

CHICAGO (AP)—Representatives of the nation's home furnishings industry, closing their two weeks' market, reported record-breaking buyer attendance for summer trade shows.

Interest in this market was greatest at its opening when the uncertain situation over prices, especially, arising from the defense emergency brought buyers, dealers and manufacturers to Chicago in a rush, spokesmen said, with the result that attendance the second week dropped off nearly 50 per cent.

For the entire two weeks, however, the American Furniture Mart recorded 10,550 buyers, compared with a high of 10,323 last summer. The largest number for any market was 13,123 at last January's winter mart. The merchandise mart reported a 49 per cent increase the first week over last summer and a big dropoff this week.

"Manufacturers sold all the furniture and home furnishings they had allocated to this market," said Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart.

He said the allocation was applied both geographically and by individual accounts and that manufacturers had specified the usual 60 to 90 days for delivery. Neither manufacturers nor dealers were stampeded on the buying side, he added, and indicated their desire for keeping consumer purchasing controlled to dovetail with production capacities.

Trade sources said prices increased 7 to 10 per cent above May levels, with manufacturers asserting they could justify such increases, on the basis of increased taxes and costs, to the office of price administration and civilian supply. OPACS officials first asked the industry to hold prices to May levels, then said a 5 per cent increase would be acceptable but beyond that explanations would have to be given to the Government.

Seizure Bill's Quick Passage Is Predicted

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Administration leaders seeking prompt Senate approval of a bill which would permit Government seizure of property needed for national defense predicted its passage today or tomorrow despite Republican objections and criticisms of Chairman Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, of the Senate Military Committee.

The committee approved the bill last week by a vote announced as unanimous, but yesterday Senator Reynolds disclosed he had declined to sign the committee report because he feared the bill was so broad as to permit even the seizure of newspapers and radio stations.

And a Republican leader of the Senate said members of his party, wary of the legislation's provisions, would want to know whether it would permit the Government to take a man's shotgun, sack of flour or automobile.

Senators Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the majority leader, and Tom Connally (D) of Texas asserted however that the bill would pass and Senator Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina said this:

"Everyone must be willing to give up his rights now in the interest of national defense. By that I mean everyone. We can't be seizing individuals' property and permit strikes in defense industries to continue. We can take our rights back after the emergency is over."

The bill would authorize the President to take over for defense purposes up to June 30, 1943, any "military or naval equipment supplies or munitions, or components thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials necessary for the manufacture of such equipment, supplies or munitions."

Property could be taken over only after the President had decided it was immediately needed and could not be obtained in any other way. Before seizure, the Chief Executive would have to offer "fair and reasonable terms" of purchase, and "fair and just compensation" would have to be paid when property was taken.

Owners could recover it, when it was no longer needed for defense, if they paid the Government a fair price.

Meanwhile, well-advised Congressional informants said that price fixing legislation scheduled for introduction this week probably would exempt both wages and farm products.

There was some question as to whether farm products would be given a "limited" or "complete" exemption, one source said. He added, however, that farm products certainly would not be subjected to the same price control as manufactured articles.

The bill, it was reported authoritatively, will be sent to both houses of Congress with a message from President Roosevelt urging approval.

Senator Charles McNary (R) of Oregon, the minority leader, told reporters that "if the bill is a sugar-coated pink pill then there won't be any trouble but if it has teeth in it that will be a different matter."

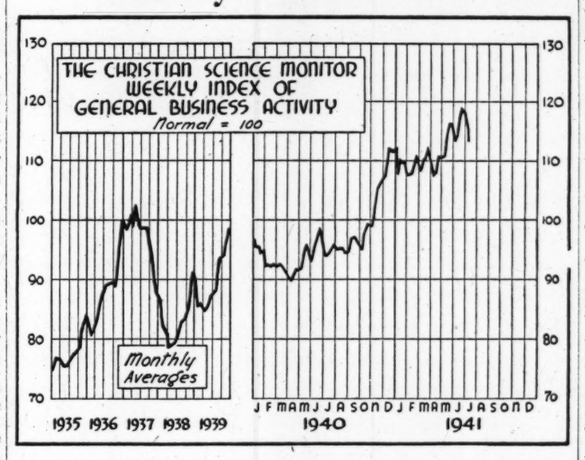
Senator McNary said the measure might be defeated unless it exempted wages and farmers.

Senator Connally asserted that 'if wages are exempted, there must be complete exemption for the farmer. The farmer is just a laborer who doesn't live in town."

It was reported that the legislation would designate a basic period, perhaps the first six months of this year, as a foundation for computing fair price levels.

The price administrator, Leon Henderson, then woud fix price "ceilings" after considering current cost of production.

Monitor Index of Business Activity Declines in Week



The Christian Science Monitor Weekly index of general business activity declined during the week ended July 12 to 112.0 (prel.) compared with 114.8 in the preceding week and compares with 94.0 for the week ended July 13, 1940.

Two of the components declined and the third remained practically steady. Bank debits declined sharply due to the drop in buying over the July 4 holidays, electric power production showed a slight increase and miscellaneous carloadings, following a holiday adjustment, decreased.

Wholesale commodity prices resumed their steady advance during the week, following a pause the previous week. Automobile production declined compared with last week but was well above 1940. Steel production declined a half point to 97 per cent of mill capacity.

Engineering construction awards were the third highest for any week on record. Lendable excess reserves of Federal Reserve Bank increased $220,000,000, and there was a seasonal decline in money circulation. Retail business was better than seasonal proportions in almost every line and increased 21 to 25 per cent over last year. Wholesale trade was brisk and climbing steadily.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jy 12.* 1941	Jy 5, 1941	Jy 13, 1941
Combined Index	112.0	114.8	94.0
Bk debits outside NYC	110.1	120.9	92.0
Elec power production	111.6	111.2	99.8
Misc carloadings	114.3	117.8	90.2

* Preliminary.

Oregon's Radical New Tax Rule Will Assess All Property on Same Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Oregon's system of property assessment is in the process of a sweeping change which will increase the taxation on residential property, including apartment houses, and decrease levies on business properties.

The change, expected to take effect in 1942, is based upon a ruling of the state tax commission which held that all property—buildings, land and personal property—must be assessed at the same percentage of actual value. At present most Oregon counties assess land at approximately 75 per cent of its value, homes and buildings at 30 to 40 per cent and personal property at 50 to 60 per cent.

The commission ruled that this practice violated the state law, which reads: "All real property within this state and all tangible personal property situated within this state, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be subject to assessment and taxation in equal and ratable proportion."

As a result of the commission's startling action, assessors throughout the state are busy on new tax rolls, which must be ready by mid-August.

The commission remarked in its ruling that it was "not mindful of the historical significance of the varied ratio plan of evaluating different classes of taxable property, nor does it (the commission) minimize the consequences of readjustments to accrue from the necessary abandonment of that plan."

The commission explained that "if each assessor, in his own discretion, were permitted to assess ground at 75 per cent, improvements at 35 per cent and tangible personal property at 50 per cent, each in relation to true cash value, another assessor in the same county or another county could adopt a different scheme of ratios of valuation and even give practical exemption to some favored class of property, depending on his purely personal view of equity in the matter or his design in obtaining popular approval and support."

Sugar Marketing Quotas Increased To Assure Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced a 502,002-ton increase in 1941 sugar marketing quotas in a move designed, officials said, to assure consumers ample supplies at fair prices.

The quotas were increased from 7,125,561 to 7,627,563 short tons, raw value.

Established under sugar control legislation, the quotas are supposed to represent the amount needed to supply the country during the calendar year. Officials said that it had become necessary to raise the estimate of needs largely because of increased consumption resulting from defense reemployment and a practice of many consumers to carry larger reserves than normal to avoid a possible shortage.

The new 1941 quotas compare with 7,465,633 tons marketed in 1939, a year in which President Roosevelt suspended quotas because of consumer hoarding and sharply rising prices. Consumption last year totalled about 6,890,000 tons.

The new and old quotas, respectively, by marketing areas:

Continental beet area 1,768,996 and 1,652,571 short tons; the mainland cane area 479,562 and 448,000; Hawaii 1,070,641 and 1,000,177; Puerto Rico, 910,787 and 850,844; Virgin Islands 10,176 and 9,507; the Philippines 1,060,023 and 982,663; Cuba 2,181,825 and 2,038,230, and foreign countries other than Cuba 145,553 and 143,569.

Price Ceilings Are Raised on Cotton Yarns and Cloth

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Office of Price Administration made increases ranging from one to four cents a pound in the price "ceilings" of various categories of cotton yarn and cloth.

Many protests had been received by Congress from farm representatives and textile interests that existing ceilings — the maximum price at which the products may be sold—were too low.

The increases, effective immediately, included:

Single-ply cotton yarn 20s from 38 to 41 cents a pound. All other grades of single-ply yarns were also increased three cents a pound.

Two-ply yarn 20s from 44 to 45 cents a pound, with other two-ply yarns also increased one cent.

Standard print cloth and carded broadcloth from 39 to 43 cents a pound.

Nebraska Potato Growers Seek to Bolster Market

GIBBON, Neb. (AP) — Central Nebraska potato growers appealed for federal help to bolster a tottering market and Fred Wallace, State AAA chairman, recommended that the Surplus Marketing Administration stabilize the price at $1 per hundred pounds.

Digging of the 1941 crop practically halted in this area after a quick price decline sent U. S. No. 1 washed red triumphs and red warbas from $1.65 a hundred here a week ago to 70 cents a hundred today.

Buyers bid only 60 cents for U. S. No. 1 washed cobblers, just starting to move to market.

The SMA bought potatoes in the Gibbon area at 85 cents a hundred last year to bolster the market, but Mr. Wallace said production costs were higher this year, necessitating a request for a $1 floor under the market. He said the cost of sacks and of labor have both risen, but that growers could break even at $1 per hundred.

Caterpillar Tractor Net

PEORIA, Ill. (AP) — Caterpillar Tractor Company reported net profit for the six months ending June 30 totaled $4,298,540 compared with $3,509,514 for the comparable period of 1940.

OPACS Asks 50 P. C. Auto Production Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—A tentative program cutting production of automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, and household laundry equipment as much as 50 per cent during the next 12 months has been announced today by Leon Henderson, administrator of prices and civilian supply.

It calls for cutting automobile output for the next three months 20 per cent under that of the comparable 1940 period and for a 50 per cent reduction thereafter.

Household mechanical refrigerator production would be cut 50 per cent.

Domestic mechanical and washing machines would be reduced initially by 30 per cent under the average for the last 12 months.

The program is necessitated by present "acute shortages" of industrial raw materials, Mr. Henderson said, and was drafted after conferences with representatives of the affected industries.

May Affect More Industries

Production curtailment will be extended soon to other industries, Mr. Henderson said. He disclosed that conferences were being held with representatives of industries making air-conditioning, heating, and cooking equipment, metal furniture and miscellaneous household appliances.

The reduction program for the motor vehicle industry does not apply to trucks with rated capacity of more than one ton. There is an urgent need for such vehicles, an official said.

The program for passenger automobiles and light trucks calls for an output of approximately 200,000 a month throughout the next 12 months. Because retooling of plants for new models will interfere with production during August, a lump sum output of 600,000 cars for the three months beginning with August will be permitted. This is to be followed by a leveling out to the 200,000 monthly figure in November.

The curtailment to approximately 2,400,000 vehicles in the new model year compares with expected production of around 5,289,000 this year.

"The program is being undertaken with full realization of the possible dislocating effect of such a reduction on employment and operation of the economy generally," Mr. Henderson said. "But it is necessitated by severe shortages of steel, nickel, copper, rubber and other basic materials for these and other civilian durable goods industries.

"It is anticipated that the reduction will be partially offset by the increasing participation by these industries in defense work, the automobile industry having already undertaken contracts for $2,000,000,000 worth of defense goods."

Program Still "Tentative"

Mr. Henderson asserted that the automotive, refrigerator, and laundry machine industries were either the largest or close to the largest civilian consumers of the scarce metals.

During recent months automobile production has been about 20 per cent above the comparable period last year, officials said. Refrigerator production showed a 21 per cent increase, and washing machines and ironers were up 18 and 80 per cent respectively.

Production of household mechanical refrigerators would be limited under the program to a maximum of about 150,000 monthly.

Informally, reporters were given to understand that the designation of the program as "tentative" meant that it was a goal and that the details of carrying it out were yet to be decided.

This is expected to be done in conferences with manufacturers which will decide such questions as allocations among the various manufacturers and how many of each specific type of automobile, washing machine, etc., should be made under the limited production.

Officials said the program was designed to conserve about 4,250,000 tons of iron and steel during the twelve months as well as substantial amounts of nickel, copper, tin, zinc, aluminum, chromium and lead.

Would Prevent Shutdowns

The automobile industry alone requires about 1.6 tons of iron and steel for each passenger car, officials said.

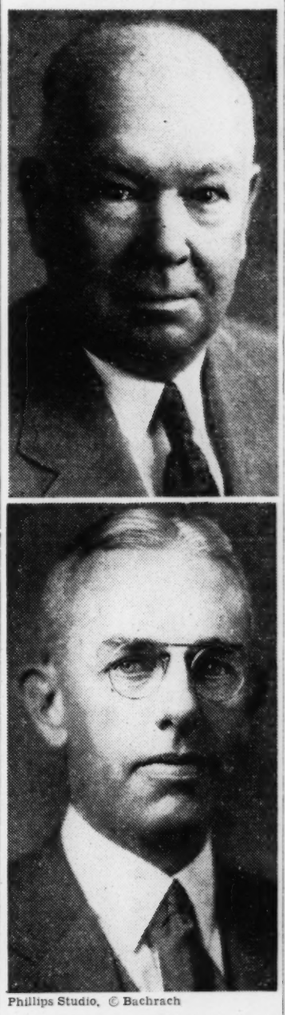
"It is expected that this procedure will drastically reduce the need for an elaborate, detailed and complex system of preferences for the wide range of civilian industries producing goods whose output cannot be postponed without danger to the welfare of the public," Mr. Henderson said.

"Complaints reaching the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply from all over the country indicate that material shortages have been affecting different industries and countries disproportionately.

"It is becoming evident that unless prompt action of this type is taken, increasing needs of the defense program for raw materials will force complete shutdowns of many producers of civilian goods—wholly without regard to the relative need for their products."

Price officials called the tentative program "severe" but they asserted that the reductions, made from "extraordinary high rates of production during past months, will still leave a large volume of output in each of the three industries thus far involved, and will free productive facilities and manpower for defense work."

Promoted



Phillips Studio, © Bachrach

Top: Charles A. Gill, General Manager of the Reading Company, has been elected Vice-President in Charge of Operation and Maintenance. He succeeds R. W. Brown, who has been elected President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. (Bottom) P. S. Lewis, General Superintendent of the Reading, elected General Manager.

N. Y. Bank Asks Rail Foreclosure

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York, asked in Federal court the foreclosure of property owned by the Wabash Railroad on its Detroit and Chicago extension.

The action, filed as an amended complaint, is a step in the attempted reorganization of the railroad which has been in receivership since 1931. According to the complaint, the railroad is in default of more than $1,000,000 of bonds and interest.

Base for Price Fixing May Be 6 Mo.'s of '41

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Although details of the Administration's price-control legislation are not complete, a Congressional source said today that leaders had ruled against including wages among the items which would be subject to regulation by the President through the office of price control.

The measure is expected to be submitted to Congress this week.

As explained by those familiar with its general terms, the legislation would fix a basic period—probably the first six months of 1941—as an average level to be used in computing fair wholesale prices for various products.

A formula which would take into consideration the cost of production as well as other factors then would be applied to arrive at a "ceiling" beyond which prices could not go. This formula, legislators said, would provide a degree of elasticity to meet possible basic cost increases.

Reported as definitely in the picture, also, were methods of computing differentials in prices for the same item in different parts of the country, taking into account variance in the cost of living.

Chief obstacle encountered thus far by those drafting the legislation was said to have been a disagreement over what should be done about farm prices.

One group, led by Vice-President Henry Wallace, was said to have contended that "parity" prices—those which would give the farmer the same purchasing power he had in the years 1909-14—should be established as fair return on those crops.

Senator Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, was represented, however, as believing that farm prices ought not to be pegged at that level.

Sharing Senator Barkley's view, leaders of farm organizations already have made it plain to Congress that they want no Government "ceiling" at "parity" levels on the prices of their products. Protests against such action already have been voiced before a Senate Agricultural subcommittee.

With final details expected to be worked out by the middle of the week, legislative leaders indicated the House probably would be called upon to consider the legislation first, with Senate action delayed to await results in the other body.

Warner & Swasey Net

CLEVELAND (AP) — Warner & Swasey Company, machine tool builders, reported net earnings for the second quarter, after all deductions including provision for estimated Federal taxes, of $1,263,356, or $1.55 per share. This compared with net earnings of $1,040,077 for the first quarter of 1941 and $1,126,011 for the second quarter of 1940.

Forty-Two Metals and Minerals Found In Commercial Quantities in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Within the boundaries of Arizona, 42 metals and minerals are found in commercial quantities. Ten of these contributed $3,249,011,000 to the mine production of the United States between 1858 and the last day of 1940.

This impressive figure is graphically revealed by a new "Mineral Map of Arizona," just published by the State University's Bureau of Mines. The Bureau could find no records on which to estimate how much gold, copper and silver were mined when this region was under the sway of Spain and Mexico. (Other metals were then just so much waste and even copper had little value.)

Statistics are sketchy for a good many of the years after Yankees began delving into Arizona's rock-ribbed hills. But the vast bulk of Arizona mineral production has been since 1890, and the records for this modern period are accurate.

Over a black-and-white map the bureau has printed red symbols for the various minerals that exist in Arizona, with figures showing production of the different districts. Copper, of course, leads all the other metals, with a total of $2,762,555,000. Gold output, 1858 to 1940, was $236,431,000; silver, $193,023,000; lead, $30,638,000; zinc, $16,725,000; molybdenum, $5,000,000; tungsten, $2,500,000; manganese, $1,380,000; mercury, $400,000; vanadium, $300,000.

The others represented by symbols are alunite, antimony, andalusite, asbestos, beryl, bleaching clay, building stone, barite, cobalt, chromium, coal, celestite, corundum, diatomite, dumortierite, feldspar, fluorspar, graphite, gypsum, iron, kyanite, mica, nickel, pyrophillite, radium, sodium sulphate, sillimanite, turquoise, uranium and vermiculite.

There has been some production of most of these, notably absestos, coal, diatomite, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, mica, sodium sulphate, turquoise, and vermiculite. Records are so incomplete that the bureau made no effort to estimate their value.

Extra Load Tanker Of Socony Arrives

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP) — Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. announced today the first "extra load" tanker, with 108,000 barrels of gasoline instead of the 104,000 barrels it formerly was permitted to carry, had arrived at Paulsboro, N. J., from the Gulf Coast.

Increased tanker loads are permitted under a revision of the Federal load-line law.

Federal officials estimate the change to bigger loads will mean an average daily increase of 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of petroleum products delivered to the East Coast.

Socony-Vacuum said it also was increasing the movement of crude oil into Buffalo through pipelines by 6,000 barrels a day, the oil to be moved from Buffalo to New York refineries by canal barge. Two barge-and-tug units will move gasoline up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers into Pittsburgh for that section, replacing that formerly taken by tanker to the Atlantic Coast and transshipped.

U. S. Buying Lumber To Send to England

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed that lumber and timber products are being brought under the Lend-Lease Act for transfer to Great Britain.

This fact was made known in department advices to the lumber industry on methods of submitting bids to the procurement division of the Treasury.

No information was given on the quantity to be bought.

More Investors Holding U. S. Steel Common

NEW YORK (AP) — Investors' holdings of common stock of United States Steel Corp. totaled 6,498,390 shares on June 30, compared with 6,442,391 shares on March 31. Brokers' holdings amounted to 2,204,862 shares, against 2, 260,861 on the earlier date.

Investors' holdings of preferred amounted to 3,164,501 shares against 3,166,857 on March 31. Senior stock in brokers' names on June 30 amounted to 438,310 shares, against 435,954 on March 31.

Foreign holdings of common totaled 490,298 shares, against 486,599 on March 31.

Trust Suit Against AAR Is Settled

WASHINGTON (AP)—An anti-trust suit against the Association of American Railroads and 236 member companies has been settled by a consent decree which the Justice Department said was expected to "restore to individual railroads freedom of action to enter into direct transportation arrangements with motor carriers."

The decree was signed by Judge Bolitha J. Laws in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia.

Filed October 25, 1939, the suit was based on a resolution adopted by the AAR in June, 1937, which said in part that it was "not desirable for the rail carriers to enter into joint billing arrangements" with motor carriers. The AAR subsequently rescinded the resolution and sought to have the suit dismissed.

Bethlehem Steel Puts Up Construction Fast

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Co. estimated its construction division had erected 60,000 tons of steel for key defense industries up to July 15.

The jobs were 14 large buildings and numerous smaller ones for industrial plants engaged solely in defense manufactures, the report said.

Bethlehem said the fastest construction time in tons of steel was in a naval gun plant, erected at the rate of 123 tons each working day.

The survey showed that a number of the jobs, even some that failed to begin on schedule, were completed as much as two weeks ahead of time.

Manila Exchange Rules On Mining Stocks

MANILA (AP)—Removal of price restrictions on commercial and mining stocks on the Manila Exchange, effective since June 11, 1940, was announced by Judge Ricardo Nepomuceno, Securities Exchange Commissoner.

Lifting of the restrictions, Mr. Nepomuceno said, was "in the public interest and for the protection of investors." The action followed a petition from the exchange which expressed the belief that local security transactions had been insulated against foreign developments.

The restrictions originally were enforced to prevent a market crash as a result of the European war.

Mathieson Alkali Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Mathieson Alkali Works reported June quarter net profit of $593,830 after federal income taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 66 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $403,515 or 44 cents a share in the March quarter and $463,398 or 51 cents a share in the June quarter last year.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the July 26 Issue

FREE NORWAY FIGHTS ON — By Johan Nygaardsvold
The Prime Minister of Norway in exile relates what Norwegians outside their country are doing to help Britain win the war.

TAKING APART THE ISOLATIONIST CASE III — By Edward Yarnall Hartshorne
The third of three articles analyzing isolationist thinking in the United States and stressing its similarity with that which preceded Nazi conquests in European countries.

BIOGRAPHERS OF BIG BUSINESS — By Sophia Steinbach
The first hundred years of credit reporting by Dun & Bradstreet and their predecessors.

SWITZERLAND'S 650 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE — By Henry W. Steiger
A backward look at Switzerland's contribution to democracy and Western culture.

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MS-8

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Several Large Security Gifts Listed by SEC

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Securities Commission reported several large gifts of stocks during May by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations.

One of the largest from the standpoint of current market value was a gift of 16,000 shares of Simonds Saw & Steel Company stock by Alvan T. Simonds of Fitchburg, Mass. This stock would be worth around $400,000 at the present market. Mr. Simonds' holding of the issue was reduced to 25,505 shares at the end of May. G. K. Simonds, Jr., of Fitchburg bought 4,000 shares of the same issue.

Gerard B. Lambert of New York reported a gift of 24,734 shares of Lambert Company common stock, with a current market value of around $300,000. His holding was reduced to 45,626 shares.

Donors are not required to name the recipients of gifts.

Large Transactions

Among the larger sales reported was the disposal of 10,000 shares of F. W. Woolworth Company capital stock by Mrs. Jessie W. Donahue of New York.

Robert S. McLaughlin of Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, reported the sale of 25,000 shares of General Motors Corporation common stock by a holding company, leaving a holding of 53,143 shares at the end of May.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York sold 1,300 warrants for common stock of Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation.

Atlas Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., reported that it sold 271,539 shares, reducing its holdings to 67,-161. The Church of the Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, reported the purchase of 271,539 shares of the same issue, increasing its holding to 931,175 shares.

S. M. Fairchild of New York reported the sale of 3,200 shares of Fairchild Aviation Corporation common stock. Ernest Robinson of Jamaica, N. Y., purchased 3,200 shares of the same issue.

Gifts reported to the SEC included:

A. G. Phillips of Chicago, 3,000 shares of Allied Mills, Inc., common stock (to wife); Walter Hochschild of New York, 6,300 shares of American Metal Company, Ltd., common; W. S. Horner of Pittsburgh, 1,500 shares of American Rolling Mill Company common; N. C. Beim of Minneapolis, 1,250 shares of W. W. Barber Company common; E. S. Pillsbury of St. Louis and Harriet B. Pillsbury of Clayton, Mo., 1,000 shares each of Century Electric Company common stock.

Isaac D. Levy of Philadelphia, 870 shares of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Class A common stock (to charity); Fred H. Clausen of Horicon, Wis., 3,000 shares of Deere & Company common (to daughters); Paul C. Derry of Litchfield, Conn., 2,500 shares of Duplan Silk Corporation common; Leonard K. Firestone of Akron, Ohio, 2,500 shares of Firestone Tire & Rubber common; Samuel Goodman of Chicago, 271 shares of Class A common and 1,000 shares of Class B common of Florsheim Shoe Company; J. Willis Gardner of Quincy, Ill., 1,200 shares of Gardner Denver Company common.

Paul B. Mossman of Pittsburgh, 2,000 shares of Harbison Walker Refractories common; Petrus W. Meyeringh of Wilmington, Del., 594 shares of Hercules Powder Company common; Harrison S. Hires of Philadelphia, 5,000 shares of Charles E. Hires Company capital stock; Michael R. Drennen of Minneapolis, 1,000 shares, and Louis N. Robinson of Swarthmore, Pa., 325 shares of Household Finance Corporation common.

J. P. Grace Transacts

Joseph P. Grace of New York, 2,065 shares of Ingersoll Rand Company common; Paul Fox of New York, 800 shares of S. H. Kress & Company common; Glenn L. Martin of Baltimore, 850 shares of Glenn L. Martin Company common; James E. Dooley of Providence, R. I., 2,800 shares of Narragansett Racing Association, Inc., common; James T. Buckley of Philadelphia, 1,600 shares of Philco Corporation common.

Aaron S. Rauh of St. Louis, 1,400 shares of Rice Stix Dry Goods Company common; Robert E. Wood of Chicago, 375 shares, and C. E. Humm of Chicago, 175 shares of Sears, Roebuck & Company common; Mary Ethel Pew of Philadelphia, 800 shares of Sun Oil Company common; Paul P. Huffard of New York, 600 shares of Union Carbide & Carbon capital stock; Adolph Weinberger of Cleveland, 2,000 shares of Weinberger Drug Stores common; Thomas A. Willson of Reading, Pa., 1,300 shares of Willson Products, Inc., common.

J. Howard Pew of Philadelphia reported the purchase of 2,000 shares of Crucible Steel Company common stock. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago bought 900 shares of International Harvester Company common. Hughes Tool Company, Houston, Texas, bought 3,000 shares of Transcontinental & Western Air common.

K-A-O Declares Dividend

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp., declared a dividend out of operating surplus of $17.50 per share on the 7 per cent preferred stock for the 10 quarters ended June 30, wiping out all the accrued dividends on that stock. The dividend will be payable Aug. 7 to stock of record July 31.

Higher L. & N. Dividend

NEW YORK, (AP)—Directors of the Louisville & Nashville railroad have voted a dividend of $3.25 a share on the common stock which compared with a payment of $2 a share in February. A year ago the company paid $2.75 a share. The dividend is payable Aug. 27 to holders of record July 28.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 4s 54-44	111.20	111.20	111.20
1 3s 48-46	110.12	110.12	110.12

New York City Bond

22 3s 80	104⅜	104¼	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	57	57	57
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	76¾	76¾	76¾
11 Alleghany 5s 50 st	57	56¾	57
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	59	59	59
5 Am Int 5½s 49	100½	100½	100½
16 Am T&T 5½s 43	101½	101½	101½
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109½	109⅛	109⅛
54 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	111⅜	111¼	111¼
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
8 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
4 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 Atl & Birm 4s 33	16½	16⅜	16⅜
36 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¾	79	79¾
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	72½	72½	72½
73 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65¼	65¾
40 A C Line 5s 45	92	90⅝	92
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
22 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64¼	63⅝	64
33 B&O 95 st A	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛
10 B&O st C	39	38¾	38⅞
5 B&O 2000 st D	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
17 B&O st F	35¼	34⅞	35
111 B&O cv 60 st	32⅜	32	32¼
12 B&O 4s 48	53¾	53	53¾
7 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	53	53⅜	53
1 B&O S W 250 st	45	45	45
20 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	47½	47½	47½
1 Bang&Aroo 4s 43	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 BenefIndLoan2¼s 50	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Beh Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	107	107	107
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Beth Stl 4½s 70	30¾	30⅜	30¾
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Buf R&P 572st	43	43	43
4 Bush Term 5s 55	53½	53¼	53¼
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77½	77⅜	77½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103½	103½	103½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Celanese 3s 55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
12 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	54⅝	55
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¾	71¾	71¾
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	21	20⅞	21
7 Cen RR NJ 87 reg	18¾	18½	18½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18½	18½	18½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	88	87½	88
6 Cert-td 5½s 60 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
40 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16	16	16
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84	83½	84
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	73½	73½	73½
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81	81	81
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98¼	98	98¼
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
14 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29	28½	28⅞
6 Chi Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	36	35⅞	36
12 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67	66⅝	67
2 Chi I&L 6s 66	10½	10½	10½
10 Chi I&L 5s 66	10	10	10
1 Chi I&L 4s 47	26	26	26
52 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
90 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	23¼	23⅛	23¼
2 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	40½	40½	40½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41	40¾	41
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41	40½	41
12 CM&SP cn 4s 89	39⅝	39½	39⅝
20 Chi&NW 6½s 36	35¼	35	35¼
24 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	28½	28½	28½
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	45	45	45
10 CRI&P 4½s52A	14¾	14¾	14¾
9 CRI&P 4½s52A ct	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
25 CRI&P 4s88	23¼	23	23¼
5 CRI&P 4s88ct reg	20	20	20
73 CRI&P rfg 4s34	13	12⅜	12⅞
4 CRI&Pac rfg 4s34ct	12	11¾	11⅞
7 CSL&NO 5s51	75¼	75	75¼
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s63	108½	108½	108½
19 Ch Un Sta 3¼s63	103¼	103	103¼
36 Ch&W Ind 4½s62	98	97¾	97¾
25 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	110	110	110
3 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57¼	57⅛	57¼
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80¼	80	80
5 Clev Un Term 4½s 72	87	87	87
1 Col F & I 5s 70	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Col & So 4½s 80	22¾	22½	22½
6 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20 Coml Mack inc 69ww	51½	51	51½
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 59	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111⅜	111	111
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	21	21	21
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
280 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¾	53	53¾
20 D & R G 4s 36	15⅛	15	15⅛
21 D & R G West 5s 78	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
7 Det Ed 3s 70	107	106⅞	107
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s56	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s67	106¼	106¼	106¼
18 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¼	30¼	30½
2 Erie rfg 5s 75	30½	30¼	30½
7 Erie gen lien 4s 96	58	58	58
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	56⅛	56	56
79 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	95½	96½
5 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	22	22	22
39 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¾	106½	106½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Grt Nor 5 73	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71	71	71
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48	48	48
3 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	122¾	122¾	122¾
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44⅞	44⅞
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
34 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103½	103½	103½
1 Ill Cen 5s 52	43½	43½	43½
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¾	43½	43½
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¼	42⅞	43
11 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¾	45½	45¾
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62½	63⅜	62½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	43⅞	44¼
2 Int Iake Iron cv 4s 47	101	100¾	100¾
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	18	18
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38	37½	37½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89	89	89
8 Int Paper 6s 55	105⅞	105¾	104⅞
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅜	104¼	104¼
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	41⅞	47⅞	41⅞
10 Int T&T 5s 55	44⅜	44½	44½
6 KCPt&Mem 4s 36	48	48	48
2 K C Term 4s 63	109½	109½	109½
5 Koppers Co 3¼s 61	106½	106½	106½
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	105	105	105
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	104⅜	104¼	104¼
29 Lac Gas 5½s 56	73½	72¾	73½
23 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	72½	72½	72½
18 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
5 Leh V N Y 4s 45	50	50	50
22 Leh & N Ent 4s 65A	98	97	97
2 Leh C&N 4s 54	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	64½	64½	64½
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36½	36½	36½
23 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	34½	34¾
3 Leh V 4½s 2003 st reg	32¼	32½	32½
48 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜
1 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
4 Lorillard Co 7 44	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
5 LouN 4½s 2003	98	98	98
1 LouN Mobile 4½s	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
1 Mich Can Gas 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Midland RR NJ 5s 40	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
21 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29½	29	29½
15 M-K-T 4½s 78	25¾	25½	25½
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37½	37½	37½
29 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
31 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28¼	27⅞	28
25 No Pac 5s 77 F	28⅛	27⅞	28
19 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
20 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29½	29¼	29¾
36 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¼	28	28
1 Mo Pac 81 I ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	89	89	89
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¼	37¼	37¼
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41¼	41⅛	41¼
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105½
3 Nat Steel 3s 65	105¼	104¾	105¼
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	60	60	60
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
5 NY&Greenwd L5s46	65	65	65
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	110¾	110¾	110¾
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¾	62	62¼
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56¾	57
1 NYC cn 4s 98	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
3 NYC 3¾s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
19 NYC cv 3½s52	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
6 NY Chi & St L 6s50	98¼	96	96¼
28 NYChi&StL 4½s78	63	62⅜	63
4 NYCh&StL 4s46	94½	94	94
1 NY Connect 3½s65	102	102	102
1 NY Dock Co 4s51	62¾	62¼	62¾
10 NY Edis 3¼s65	109½	109½	109½
3 NY Edis 3¼s66	110	109¾	109¾
34 NYNH&H cv 6s48	29	28¾	29
1 NYNH&H 4½s67	28½	28½	28½
11 NY&W rfg 4s92	7¼	7	7
1 NY O&W gen 4s55	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 NY S&W Term 5s43	92½	92½	92½
1 NY Trap R 6s46	101	101	101
6 Nag Pails P 3½s66	110¾	110½	110½
1 NL&O Pow 5s55A	110½	110½	110½
3 Norf Sou 5s61 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
26 Nor Pac 6s2047	66	65⅞	65½
5 Nor Pac 4s97	74½	74½	74½
13 Nor Pac 3s2047	42⅜	42	42⅜
23 Ogden&LCha 4s4 8	72¾	71¾	72¾
9 Ohio Ed 4s65	107⅜	107½	107½
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N24s 61	107	107	107
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	81¾	81⅜	81¾
5 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Pac & E 3¾s 61	111⅛	111½	111⅜
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	55	55	55
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109⅛	109	109
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 69	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93⅜	93¼	93¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Pen RR 4s 48	112½	112½	112½
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
11 Pere Marq 5s 56	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
10 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
15 Pere Marq 4s 56	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛
7 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅜	110¼	110¼
20 Ph Read C&I cv 6s	67⅜	63¼	67⅛
14 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28⅛	27¾	28⅛
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105	105	105
5 PCC&SL 5s 75B	110	109⅞	110
1 PCC&St L 4½s 77	104	104	104
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	63	63	63
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62¾	62⅝	62¾
2 Portl Gen El 5s 56	105½	105½	105½
11 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	84¾	85⅜	84⅜
2 Pub SvcNo Ill 3½s 68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
7 Ready 4½s 97A	83	82¾	82¾
1 Ready 4½s 97B	82¾	82¾	82¾
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
2 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 ww	104	104	104
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56xw	104	104	104
5 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
18 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	47	45½	47
122 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	1	13¾	13¾
6 RI Ark&La 1½s 34	16	15¾	15¾
25 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	73½	73½	73½
2 StLSW 5s 50 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 St LSF 4½s 78	15¾	15⅝	15¾
12 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	15⅛	15	15⅛
33 St LSF 4s 50A	15	14¾	15
23 St LSF 4s 50 A ct	14½	14⅜	14½
66 St LSW 5s 52	39½	37⅛	39½
63 St LSW rfg 5s 90	21	20⅝	21
1 St LSW 1st 4s 89	78	78	78
20 St LSW 2d 4s 89	62	61	62
1 StP&KC ShL4½s41	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95	95	95
3 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	121¾	121¾	121¾
36 Seab AL cn 6s 45	8½	8¼	8⅜
27 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	7⅜	7¼	7¼
7 Sea AL 4s 50 st	13½	13	13⅜
36 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	5¾	5½	5¾
14 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 Sea-OilFla 6s 35 A ct	3½	3½	3½
2 SeaAllFla 6s 35 B ct	3½	3⅜	3½
4 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Shell Un 3½s 54	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜
16 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	51¾	52¼
40 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52	51¾	52
43 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
23 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66¼	66⅛	66¼
1 So Pac clt 4s 49	48¾	48¾	48¾
27 So Pac 3¾s 46	69⅛	67⅞	67⅞
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53⅞	53½	53⅜
11 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	82¾	82⅜	82¾
88	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	82¾	82¾	82⅞
3	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	15⅜	14¾	15⅜
1	14¾	14¾	14¾
15	14⅜	15
1	94¼	94	94¼
62	61¾	62
1	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	92½	92½	92½
1	105½	105½	105½
1	111	111	111
1	102½	102½	102½
1	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	102¾	102¾	102

President Asks Extension of Draft Terms

Continued from Page 1

continued sequence of German conquests or attacks, "conducted according to a time schedule utilizing in every case an overwhelming superiority not only in material but in trained men as well."

Mr. Roosevelt also argued that without a well-integrated army, the United States could be accused of bad faith toward its neighbors of the Western Hemisphere which it has pledged itself to defend from attack.

Security of America

"We Americans cannot afford to speculate with the security of America," he declared.

It will be "almost a year" before the Army again reaches its present strength, President Roosevelt estimated.

In an unprecedented move, the President recorded his message in the White House Oval Room in advance of its delivery so it could be rebroadcast at any time suiting the convenience of the radio companies.

He prefaced his remarks with this explanation:

"Because I feel that the message sent to the Congress today should be made available to as many of our citizens as possible, I am recording this message myself for the information of the people of America."

At the White House, Stephen T. Early, Press Secretary, explained the innovation by saying that the President having heard his message read in the past by many voices in the radio business had decided that it was worth while doing it himself. So, he explained, the radio companies were advised yesterday that their recording apparatus could be set up for the President to read his message for their recordings. The radio companies are at liberty under this innovation to fit the President's message into their programs when ever they see fit and to repeat it as many times as they desire.

Appeal to Nation

Mr. Roosevelt chose the novel method of delivering his message in order to reach the general public as well as their representatives in Congress. A great deal of the opposition in Congress to date has stemmed from a flood of letters from mothers, fathers, and sweethearts who want their soldier relatives to return home at the end of a year. A few letters have come in from selectees themselves, despite the fact that such individual initiative is strictly prohibited by Army regulations.

Passage of the extension resolution, in one form or another, within the next two weeks, is being generally forecast on Capitol Hill. Party lines will undoubtedly be broken, with some Republicans following the lead of Gov. Alf M Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, in his assertion that since "the President has the country out on a limb, we have got to strengthen the tree at the base" by keeping selectees and National Guardsmen in training beyond a year.

"Under the provocative words and bellicose policies and acts of the President and his Cabinet, we have gone too far not to be armed to the teeth," Governor Landon contended in a radio address.

Marshall's Testimony

The serious dangers of allowing the army to disintegrate in any degree at this time, described to the Senate Military Affairs Committee last week by Gen. George C. Marshall admittedly made a grave impression on various political enemies of the Administration.

On Capitol Hill the Senate Military Affairs Committee which had already begun to hold hearings on the proposed extension in advance of the President's message, heard Grenville Clark, of the military Training Camps Association charge that failure by Congress to vote extension "would demonstrate to the whole world that our democratic system had broken down in a world crisis."

Defeat of the proposals, the Association spokesman held, would "vastly encourage" the Axis powers and correspondingly depress British morale.

A 'Motley Crew'

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana contended that President Roosevelt was basing foreign policy on the advice of "a motley crew" consisting of Secretaries Knox, Stimson and Ickes, Lease-Lend Co-ordinator Harry Hopkins and Felix Frankfurter, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"The President today," he said, "seems to be wholly dependent for his information on a little handful of men surrounding him who couldn't be elected to the office of dog catcher in their own home towns. And yet they, along with Winston Churchill (British Prime Minister) and the Royal refugees in the United States, are determining foreign policy."

Nye Sees New A. E. F.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota asserted Saturday that the Administration's desire to keep selectees in service longer than a year "is indication of plans to put American troops onto the European battlefields."

"It all looks too much like a new A. E. F. plan—far too much so for comfort," he declared in an address prepared for an NBC broadcast.

The North Dakotan contended that the facts did not support the argument that releasing the draftees would cripple the armed forces. If the Administration intends a huge professional army, he said, it should "go about organizing it in a cards-on-the-table manner."

Socialized Medicine in Chile Receives Sharp Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — State-controlled medicine, functioning through the Workers' Insurance Bank, has brought more criticism since the issue of an investigating commission's report. Facts are emerging by instalments and the public is just beginning to appreciate problems created by this gigantic experiment.

To take finances alone, three huge deficits are reported. There is an operating cash loss of 146,397,000 pesos, or about $5,000,000. There are reserve losses of 69,100,000 pesos, while the actuarial deficit is placed as high as 960,581,000 persos.

But finances are not viewed as all-important when the situation can be rectified by a small percentage increase in the contributions of the State, employers, or workers, or of all three. Investigators attributed the principal cause of the Bank's condition to the infiltration of "politiqueria," or politics.

Directors in the past have been considered as docile instruments of political parties. Special objection has been offered to the presence of a medical practitioner on the directorate. This is because one cause of financial chaos is the increase in the number of State doctors and medical departments.

Deputy Fernandez Larrain, speaking in the Chamber, attributed the position to the "indefensible excess of medical expenditures." He criticized the rise within two years from a total pay roll of 49,000,000 to 80,000,000 pesos, and a special bonus for the medical staff last year of 9,080,000 pesos. There had been a 28 per cent increase in personnel, principally doctors, he disclosed.

The Investigating Commission referred to a net deficit of 11,340,000 pesos in the Clothing Department. It was claimed that clothing was sold on an unworkable installment plan and that many accounts were not collectable.

Further criticism was aimed at the investment policy. This supplements complaints by private enterprise that the Insurance Bank's funds have been invested in competitive industries. This is a double mistake, manufacturers point out. In the first place, public money is used to start new competition with established industries. Afterwards, when the need for liquid assets imposes a modification of policy, the factories are sold at a loss, with the new owners obtaining the benefit of a small capital investment, at the expense of the taxpayer.

The latest accounts of the Bank —or Caja as it is known—show that income for the year ending June 30 last totaled 292,001,000 pesos. This was made up largely of State, employers and workers' quotas. Of the expenditures 192,781,000 pesos went in medical services, 33,380,000 pesos in administration and 9,447,000 pesos in upkeep of investments.

Small Credit Balance

The credit balance of 54,091,000 pesos is seen as by no means satisfactory, but as alarmingly small, when it is considered that the provision of workers' retirement pensions is one of the organic purposes of the institution. The Bank is comparatively young but in a few more years the liability for pensions will expand. That is why the actuarial deficit is placed so high.

As many critics see the situation, a laudatory workers' security plan is being imperiled by the apparently insatiable demands of socialized medicine.

Ideal U. S. Creditor Wants No Interest

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., July 21

Found: Uncle Sam's perfect creditor.

An elderly man stumped post office employees by refusing to accept interest on his postal savings certificates because, he insisted, no one should want interest on money invested with the Government in times like these.

John F. Dee, assistant money order cashier, persuaded the man to take his money by proposing that he give it to the United Service Organizations. That is what the depositor did.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 3, Sept. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), on 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Aug. 3, Sept. 7.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Aug. 10, Sept. 14.

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 3, 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc, on Aug. 3.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 3, 17, Sept 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Aug. 3; Sept 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.; KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; July 27; Aug. 10, 24; Sept. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Aug. 17; Sept. 21.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alaska

Anchorage: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 8.

California

San Francisco (Eighth Church): War Memorial Veteran's Auditorium, Van Ness Avenue at McAllister Street, 8 p. m., July 31.

Florida

Daytona Beach: Band Shell, Ocean Front Park, 8 p. m., July 28.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings" Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP 124 Adams, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Etchings. Religious Boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Good profits. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-60, Fitchburg, Mass.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Lady wishes share charming 2-room apt. with business woman, Beverly Rd., B. M. T. IN. 2-2845 (mornings).

BEAUTY SERVICE

NASHUA, N. H. Tel. 1339-J
Mrs. Gladys Park, Representative for AVON COSMETICS

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tro. 8746.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE to let; 5 rooms, well furnished; get salt-water breeze, near beaches; price $20 per week. MRS. LEW CONWAY, Swans Island, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm; brooks, groves; lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $18 up; also cottages for rent by week, $12-$30 weekly; also season rates. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

Local Classified (Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPPORTUNITY FOR MIDDLE-AGED MEN
A large petroleum distributor offers good opportunity in service station; operators and attendants. Write or call on phone for immediate interview. LINCOLN OIL CO., 516 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Gen. 7000.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, 349 Commonwealth Ave.—Offices available; suitable for professional purposes. Telephone Commonwealth 3348.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports; golf, riding nearby. $21-$35; folder.
Mr and Mrs Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE, CAMDEN
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Swim, canoe, bask on the sand; SEA CRUISES; cycling. Delicious food. Rates and folder, D. Doolittle, Camden, Maine.

ROOMS TO LET

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing, sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

N. Y. C., near Columbia and Seventh Church—Attractive single rooms, $5.00-$4.50; kitchen privileges. 506 W. 113th St., Apt. 6-B.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Nicely furnished; 1 min. to King's Beach and bus; near good restaurants. M. B. Lewis, 39 Claremont Terrace.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, semi-private bath; half hour to downtown. Call 1 to 5 p. m. Oliver 9222.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1436 Meridian Place, N. W.—Large front room, first-floor apt.; convenient transportation; gentleman. Ph. Mi. 0609.

Local Classified (Continued)

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

EN ROUTE to the Thousand Islands enjoy clean, quiet accommodations on Lake Ontario; follow Route 3 to historic Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. Avery Cottage.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Syracuse Christian Science church, preferably resident of Syracuse. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis.
Write Box L-26, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TYPING and clerical work at home or general work in office. Phone Ludlow, Mass., 726.

TRUCKING

K. G. MOORE, Truckman
480 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 300
"Let Moore move you, more satisfied"

LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (7) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under the gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluation as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities,—such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1940.

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940

	Principal Account	Income Account	Total
Balance of cash in bank, January 1, 1940	$36,820.04	$315,038.85	$351,858.89
Add:			
Receipts:			
Proceeds from securities matured	$29,000.00	$ 83,000.00	$112,000.00
Receipts from real estate, per income account		372,464.10	372,464.10
Interest received on securities		52,649.17	52,649.17
Total receipts	$29,000.00	$508,113.27	$537,113.27
Total	$65,820.04	$823,152.12	$888,972.16
Deduct:			
Disbursements,			
Disbursements on account of real estate, taxes, repairs, etc., per income account		$177,915.22	$177,915.22
Administrative expenses		14,566.15	14,566.15
Advertising financial statement of fund		2,628.00	2,628.00
Disbursements on account of Tablets for Paul Revere Mall		3,547.41	3,547.41
Disbursements on account of Statue for Paul Revere Mall		37,424.91	37,424.91
Total disbursements		$236,081.69	$236,081.69
Balance of Cash in Bank, December 31, 1940	$65,820.04	$587,070.43	$652,890.47

INCOME ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940

Balance of unexpended income, January 1, 1940		$1,000,992.04
Add:		
Receipts from real estate:		
Rents collected	$240,870.37	
Amount collected on alterations	320.61	
Interest collected on alterations	3,500.00	
Taxes collected from tenants	112,249.58	
Insurance premiums collected from tenants	2,151.58	
Water bills collected from tenants	571.66	
Miscellaneous items collected from tenants	80.00	
Miscellaneous income	28.92	
Amounts received from insurance companies in settlement of claims for fire and rent insurance	12,721.38	
Total receipts from real estate	$372,464.10	
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of real estate:		
Taxes paid	$131,747.00	
Repairs	4,241.02	
Insurance	4,996.47	
Electric light and power	1,573.91	
Fuel and heat furnished	4,799.85	
Gas	36.62	
Wages paid	14,767.19	
Water	2,856.32	
Supplies	770.19	
Miscellaneous	1,994.80	
Expenditures for repairs made on account of damage by fire	10,131.85	
Total disbursements on account of real estate	177,915.22	
Net receipts from real estate		194,548.88
Add:		
Other receipts.		
Interest received on securities		52,649.17
		$247,198.05
Deduct:		
Other disbursements and losses:		
Administrative expenses	$14,566.15	
Advertising financial statement of fund	2,628.00	
Loss on securities matured, income account, net	2,339.29	
Total other disbursements and losses		19,533.44
Excess of receipts over disbursements and losses for the year ended December 31, 1940		$227,664.61
Balance of unexpended income available for fund purposes		$1,228,656.65
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of Tablets for Paul Revere Mall	$3,547.41	
Disbursements on account of Statue for Paul Revere Mall	37,424.91	40,972.32
Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1940		
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	$587,070.43	
Securities (at cost), per attached statement	600,613.90	1,187,684.33

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940

Balance of Principal Account, January 1, 1940		$6,005,197.11
Addition to Principal during the year ended December 31, 1940:		
Profit on matured securities		72.30
Balance of Principal Account, December 31, 1940		
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	$ 65,820.04	
Securities (at cost) as per attached statement	991,238.74	
Real Estate as per attached statement	4,948,210.63	$6,005,269.41

SECURITIES—DECEMBER 31, 1940

INCOME ACCOUNT

Par Value	Description	Cost
$ 2,000	City of Boston 3½s, due May 1, 1944	$2,078.41
8,000	City of Boston 3½s, due June 1, 1944	8,354.09
5,000	City of Boston 4s, due May 1, 1945	5,386.20
10,000	City of Boston 3½s, due July 1, 1945	10,480.55
30,000	City of Boston 4s, due June 1, 1961	33,656.11
25,000	City of Boston 4½s, due October 1, 1963/53	28,806.79
8,000	City of Boston 4¾s, due October 1, 1983/53	9,407.40
24,000	City of Cleveland 4¼s, due February 1, 1941/52	24,300.60
400,000	United States Treasury 2s, due September 15, 1942	403,843.75
50,000	United States Treasury 2½s, due September 15, 1948	52,437.50
20,000	United States Treasury 3s, due June 15, 1948/46	21,862.50
$ 582,000	**Total securities, income account**	$600,613.90

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

$ 93,000	City of Boston 3¾s, due July 1, 1941/51	$93,000.00
24,000	City of Boston 3½s, due December 31, 1941/42	24,000.00
1,000	City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1941	985.92
68,000	City of Boston 3½s, due June 1, 1943/44	65,450.66
277,000	City of Boston 3½s, due July 1, 1945	252,119.20
52,000	City of Boston 4s, due July 1, 1946	53,232.40
10,000	City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1947	10,000.00
19,000	City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1950/52	21,287.08
48,000	City of Boston 4s, due October 1, 1950/53	54,015.05
5,000	City of Boston 3¾s, due December 1, 1 [illegible]	5,000.00
17,000	City of Boston 4¾s, due October 1, 1983	19,981.60
6,000	City of Boston 4s, due October 1, 1957	6,847.41
8,000	City of Boston 4s, due January 1, 1958	7,939.20
24,000	City of Boston 4¼s, due November 1, 1958	24,933.03
3,000	City of Boston 4s, due June 1, 1961	3,000.00
41,000	City of Boston 3¾s, due December 1, 1972	41,000.00
8,000	City of Chicago 4s, due January 1, 1948	7,931.81
111,000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s, due January 1, 1941/43	108,137.57
177,000	United States Treasury 3s, due June 15, 1948/46	179,792.81
12,000	United States Treasury 2½s, due September 15, 1948	12,585.00
$1,004,000	**Total securities, principal account**	$991,238.74

REAL ESTATE, DECEMBER 31, 1940

Properties	Book Value	Assessors' 1940 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 200,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	175,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	130,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	315,000.00
476-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	105,000.00
482-488 Boylston Street	223,200.00	215,000.00
77-81 State Street	125,000.00	40,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	815,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	725,000.00
157 Tremont Street	388,000.00	430,000.00
181 Tremont Street	370,000.00	800,000.00
515-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	650,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	450,000.00
(At executors' inventory valuation)	$4,872,400.00	$5,050,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street, new elevators	24,810.63	
157 Tremont Street, alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
Total Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	$5,050,000.00

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
December 31, 1940

Rents, insurance, taxes, etc., charged against tenants, outstanding at December 31, 1940, applicable to the following years:

1934	$ 310.00
1935	300.00
1936	425.00
1937	6,634.75
1938	2,605.80
1939	39,089.47
1940	63,774.62
Total	$113,139.64

SUMMARY OF NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM FOR THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1922, to DECEMBER 31, 1940

Net Income:		
Year ended January 31, 1923		$ 184,783.89
Year ended January 31, 1924		211,564.22
Year ended January 31, 1925		248,970.11
Eleven months ended December 31, 1925		213,534.88
Year ended December 31, 1926		273,309.74
Year ended December 31, 1927		274,037.87
Year ended December 31, 1928		298,610.64
Received from the Executors, of their first and final account, to February 11, 1928		284,326.81
Year ended December 31, 1929		305,995.90
Year ended December 31, 1930		286,699.22
Year ended December 31, 1931		272,198.51
Year ended December 31, 1932		259,566.12
Year ended December 31, 1933		261,804.96
Year ended December 31, 1934		180,268.52
Year ended December 31, 1935		187,948.10
Year ended December 31, 1936		195,222.67
Year ended December 31, 1937		133,569.23
Year ended December 31, 1938		154,911.34
Year ended December 31, 1939		206,307.90
Year ended December 31, 1940		227,664.61
Total net income for the period from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1940		$4,661,275.24
Deduct:		
Expenditures from net income:		
Cost of Health Units:		
No. 1, North End: Land and building	$497,927.15	
No. 2, East Boston: Land and building	343,335.78	
No. 3, South Boston: Land and building	383,303.03	
No. 4, Roxbury: Land and building	315,772.25	
No. 5, Charlestown: Land and building	383,603.95	
No. 6, West End: Land and building	571,850.51	
No. 7, Roxbury: Land and building	500,069.17	
Paul Revere Mall, North End.		
Land and construction	382,390.48	
Tablets	16,219.16	
Statue	37,424.91	
Cost of wading pool and locker building, Roxbury: Construction	41,604.52	
Total expenditures from net income for the period from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1940		$3,473,590.91
Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1940		$1,187,684.33

MAURICE J. TOBIN, Mayor
WILLIAM J. GALVIN, President of the City Council
CHARLES J. FOX, City Auditor
HENRY J. NICHOLS, President of the Chamber of Commerce
FREDERIC H. CHASE, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston
TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
JOHN B. HYNES, Notary Public.

Boston, July 8, 1941.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

We have made an examination of the books and records of the George Robert White Fund for the year ended December 31, 1940. In connection therewith we obtained from the depository bank confirmation of the amount of cash on deposit, examined the securities held at the time of our examination, and reconciled them with those shown to be held at December 31, 1940. In the case of tenants under leases, we found that rentals were charged in accordance with the provisions of the leases, as amended in certain instances by vote of the trustees, and in the case of tenants at will that charges were made in accordance with rates authorized by the manager. We reviewed occupancy reports and records of changes in tenants and rentals which indicated that all rentals due were charged against tenants. Abatements of rent and accounts charged off as uncollectible were approved by vote of the trustees. The remaining accounts receivable from tenants, totalling $113,139.64 at December 31, 1940, were not confirmed by direct correspondance with the tenants, but we saw that $23,298.18 was paid prior to the close of our examination, accounts amounting to $46,450.22 were with the law department for collection, and of the remainder, $43,391.24, approximately $36,924.79 were considered to be doubtful of collection. All income receivable from securities was accounted for.

We found that all disbursements from income were supported by approved invoices and orders, and were authorized by vote of the trustees. There were no purchases or sales of securities or property, but certain bonds matured and were duly collected.

Based upon such examination, in our opinion, the accompanying statements correctly set forth the cash receipts and disbursements relating to both principal and income for the year ended December 31, 1940, together with the investments of the Fund at that date.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY.
Boston, Massachusetts, May 17, 1941. Certified Public Accountants.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—in 1923 the Trustees adopted a policy of establishing Health Units in various sections of the City and have completed seven, in the hope of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts.

In the Summer of 1933 the Trustees voted to purchase seventeen parcels of real estate, bounded by Hanover street, Webster avenue and Unity street, in the North End, and containing approximately 24,000 sq. ft.—as a site for a Prado. In 1935 the Trustees voted to change the name of the Prado to Paul Revere Mall.

In the Spring of 1936 the Trustees voted to establish a Wading Pool and Locker Building in the yard in the rear of the Whittier Street Health Unit, Roxbury, as an addition to the Health Unit. The Wading Pool and Locker Building have since been in full operation for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City.

In the Summer of 1936 the Trustees voted to have thirteen Memorial Bronze Tablets fabricated and placed in the walls of the Paul Revere Mall in the North End as an improvement. The inscriptions to be placed on these tablets involved considerable research work and as a consequence these tablets were not completed until the summer of 1940.

On January 17, 1940, the Trustees voted to purchase an Equestrian Statue of Paul Revere to be placed in the Paul Revere Mall in the North End, also as an improvement to the Paul Revere Mall.

On September 22, 1940, the Trustees dedicated the thirteen bronze tablets and the statue of Paul Revere at the Paul Revere Mall in the North End.

Oscar W. Haussermann, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, served as Trustee to November 25, 1940.

JOSEPH F. O'CONNELL, Manager.

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O	Z			R	I	D	E			Y	A	K		
P			P	I	N	E			H	A	L	O		
		P	U	N	K			M	O	L	T			
K	I	N	G			P	O	R	E			V		
O	C	T			P	O	O	N			D	I		
A	T			T	E	R	N			S	I	X		
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TORONTO

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TORONTO
(Continued)

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supplied by
CITY DAIRY
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QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
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112 O'Connell Street, Limerick

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Filling the Chinks

Philadelphia

For the past several months workmen employed by Jones Machine Tool Company, this city, have been placing cans of milk in the empty space of packing cases which carry machine tools to England.

The employees, learning of the need in England of milk for children, hit upon the following plan of doing their bit to help them. When a particular machine is being packed for export to the British Isles the available space in the crate is filled with cans of milk which are paid for by employees through voluntary contributions.

Several of these shipments of canned milk have reached England and replies from the British concerns praise the American workmen for their efforts and kindness

Boon to Mankind!

An Indiana man has been granted a patent on an automobile horn which can be operated only when the car is in motion. Part of the horn circuit is a weighted leaf spring which is open except when the car is moving; then the vibrations close the circuit.

The invention is heralded as a device to foil those who park in front of a house and use it to summon people from within. It would also silence the horns on cars which are tied up in traffic tangles because as long as the car was not in motion the horn wouldn't work.

Patent rights have been assigned to a large auto manufacturer, but it is unlikely this firm will make use of the device. Motorists who would buy it would probably possess the self-restraint not to use the horn when unnecessary; curb honkers would buy another car and install an extra horn.—Illinois State Journal.

Norway's Fish Problem

Norway, which normally catches one fourth of the fish in the European continental fishing industry, is now rationed on fish.

Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. The ancient Latin and poetic name for Scotland.
2. A French naval base on the Mediterranean coast between the Spanish frontier and Marseille.
3. Nebraska; it has a unicameral Legislature.
4. A volcano, active within the last century, in Ecuador; 15,918 feet.
5. The Isle of Thanet in southeastern England.
6. Richmond.
7. Northwestern Egypt.
8. The flag of Great Lebanon, Syria.
9. Connecticut.
10. The okra or its pods in the southern United States; also a soup of which okra is an ingredient.

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig

HAVEN'T YOU EVEN ASKED YOUR FATHER IF YOU CAN GO TO THE MOVIES WITH ME TONIGHT?
NOT YET—I USUALLY PRACTICE A LITTLE ON MY VIOLIN BEFORE I ASK HIM. MY MUSIC SEEMS TO NEARLY ALWAYS PUT HIM IN A GENEROUS MOOD.
"SOUND ECONOMICS"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Shortening Makes Cake and Bread Tender?

The use of oil or fat to make cake or bread tender is a very old custom. The use of oil in cake-making was already a familiar custom in the days of Elijah the prophet. But the question of how or why lard or butter or vegetable oils should have this very pleasant effect on cake was not definitely answered until comparatively recent years.

When huge bakeries began baking bread by the tens of thousands of loaves, they set chemists to the task of finding out just why shortening shortened, and why a pound of one shortening will go farther than a pound of another.

The chemists peered into the dough with powerful microscopes and discovered that without shortening the starch and other ingredients in bread or cake dough were inclined to stick together.

When fat was added, however, and thoroughly mixed into the dough, it acted like the waxed paper that keeps the picnic pickles from permeating the sugar cookies in the lunch basket. The fat serves to keep apart the starch and the gluten in the bread and the starch and the sugar in cake, and results in tender bakery products.

Then the chemists found the answer to why one shortening will go farther than another in the behavior of the molecules of the various fats involved.

By studying oil films on water, chemists discovered that the molecules of some kinds of fat have a curious habit of standing on their heads, so to speak, while others prefer to recline horizontally. The molecules of fats are somewhat hot-dog-shaped, so the reclining molecules take up more area than the up-standing ones, just as you can pack more standees than sleepers on a given amount of floor space.

So, thanks to the chemists, we now know that fats make bread tender by keeping the ingredients apart, and they go farther if they are inclined to lie down on the job.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Speaking of Aviation

Aviation is the most important subject now facing every nation in the world, because it is changing the lives and thoughts of men and our whole concept of government and power.—George W. Lewis, Director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the LORD *thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee.*—DEUT. 31:6.

Where Would You Find—

1. Scotia?
2. Sete?
3. The only state which has no House of Representative and no Senate?
4. Pinchincha?
5. The first possession of the Saxons in Britain?
6. The largest city in Virginia?
7. Siwa Oasis?
8. The French tricolor charged with a cedar on the white stripe?
9. The home state of Senator John D. Danaher?
10. A gumbo?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Argaña, Dr. Luis (lo͞o-ēs′ är-gä′-nyä) — Foreign Minister of Paraguay.

Budyenny, Simeon (sĭ-mĭ-ôn′ bo͞o-dyôn′-ĭ) — Russian Vice-Commissar of Defense.

Cadogan, Sir Alexander (kă-dŭg′-ăn) — Permanent Undersecretary of the British Foreign Office.

Chaffee, Maj. Gen. Adna Romanza (ăd′-nȧ rō-măn′-zȧ chăf′-ē) — Commander of the United States tank forces.

Nomura, Admiral Kichisaburo (kĭ-chĭ-sä′-bo͞o-rō nō-mo͞o-rä′) — Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Ohashi, Chuhei (jo͞o-hā ō-hä-shĭ—even accent)—Japan's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Polášek, Albin (ăl′-bĭn pō-lä′-shĕk) — Noted sculptor of Bohemian descent, who is modeling a memorial to Thomas G. Masaryk.

Rommel, Lieut. Gen. Erwin (ĕr′-vēn rôm′-ĕl) — Commander of German North African Corps.

Saed, Mohamed (mō-hä′-mĕd sä′-yĕd) — Ambassador from Iran to Soviet Russia.

von Weizacker, Baron Ernst (ĕrnst fôn vī′-tsäk′-ĕr)—State Secretary in the German Foreign Ministry.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Berezina (byĕr′-yĕ-zē′-nȧ)—River of White Russia.

Kiev (kē′-yĕf) — Capital of the Ukraine.

Litvinoff, Maxim—Alternate spelling for Litvinov—(lĭt-vē′-nôf) — Former Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union.

Smolensk (smō-lyĕnsk′)—City of Russia, on the Dnieper River.

Tallinn (tȧl′-lĭn)—Capital of Estonia.

Key: āle, châotic, cârе, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hȩre, ėvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ȯbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sȯft, cōnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

His First Big Step

Monitor Camera Club from C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

Contributions to the Monitor Camera Club feature are welcomed. The acceptance of a photograph automatically makes the contributor a member of the club. Glossy proofs are preferred and one dollar will be paid for each picture accepted.

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: Tales of increasing sabotage sift through from Nazi-occupied factories. They say if one wants a monkey wrench he must fish around in the machinery.

The New Yorker: The draft boards take the reasonable view that the wife and kiddies come first. If the family needs groceries, it is no time for father to go camping.

Daily Oklahoman: There is no advance information where the next sitdown strike on a defense project will be staged, but the opinion of the experts is that it will not be staged anywhere near to a camp of United States Marines.

St. Louis Star-Times: A milkman's power of deduction runs considerably below normal. He will continue to deposit milk on the front porch until there is an aggregation of seventeen quarts before it occurs to him that maybe the customer is on vacation or something.

Daily Quotation

HE ONLY is honest who does that which is right because it is right, and not from motives of policy; and then he is rewarded by finding afterwards that the honest course he has pursued was in reality the most politic.—WHATELY.

In Lighter Vein

"Needle" in the "Haystack"

"So your Saint Bernard wasn't really lost, after all?"

"No, we found him sleeping under the Sunday paper."

* * *

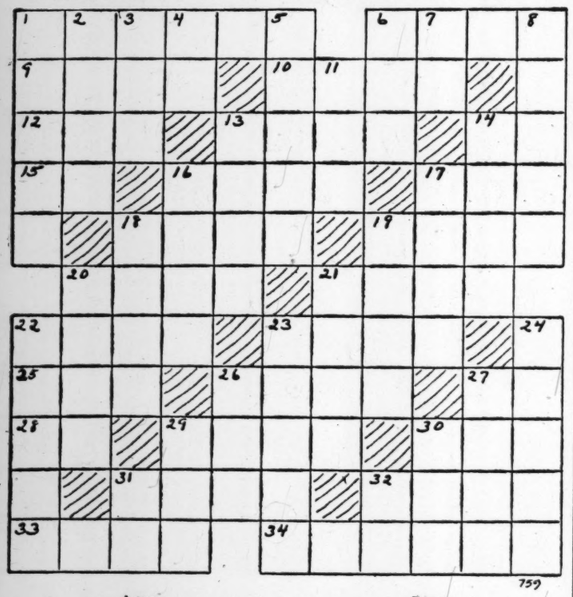
Worried About Rust

Ned, aged four, was accustomed to seeing his mother carefully dry the iron skillet so it would not rust.

One evening, while his Dad was bathing him, the telephone rang. Wrapping a huge towel around Ned, his father stood him on the bathroom floor, telling him not to move until he returned. Suddenly the father's conversation was interrupted by a hail from his small son: "Daddy! If you leave me too long I'll rust!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In Swift's book, Brobdingnag is peopled with whom?
6—What creature went a-wooing in opera hat?
9—Opera "Martha" takes place in reign of what queen?
10—What is painted in stripes and hung as a sign by barbers?
12—Conducted.
13—What is a cayuse?
14—Yellow jessamine is State flower of what State (abbr.)?
15—Ounce (abbr.).
16—You do what when you play polo?
17—What is a large wild ox of Tibet?
18—What tree bears cones?
19—Nimbus.
20—What is touchwood?
21—To cast off the feathers.
22—In Aesop's fable, frogs petition Jupiter for what?
23—What is one of countless minute darkish dots mottling the sun?
25—Jenny Lind was born in what month (abbr.)?
26—What is an East Indian tree?
27—What is a prefix signifying "double"?
28—Near.
29—Sea swallow is what?
30—How many on a side in ice hockey?
31—What was given by Tommy Tucker in payment for a meal?
32—Lot resided in what after destruction of Sodom?
33—Troops.
34—What is a petty officer or rated seaman especially qualified for clerical service?

Down

1—What is a lively dance in duple measure?
2—Who is admiral's daughter in opera "L'Africaine"?
3—Conjunction.
4—Symbol for neon is what?
5—What English pottery frequently imitates Japanese patterns?
6—If you ride in an amphibian, you do what?
7—What is second note of scale?
8—What lizard is found in warm countries?
11—Single unit.
13—What is a vessel with a narrow stern?
14—What would you find in a salina?
16—What does Almerich fashion from the Rheingold?
17—What university is at New Haven, Conn.?
18—Football player might do what?
19—Little Boy Blue carried what?
20—Whom did Britons displace in Great Britain (sing.)?
21—A lunarian studies what?
22—What is an Australian marsupial?
23—Who is hero of a negro tale by Du Bose Heyward?
24—What is a she-fox?
26—What is an enclosure for animals?
27—What is another name for a prima donna?
29—What is a kickshaw?
30—What uncle do Americans love?
31—What is symbol for samarium?
32—County (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

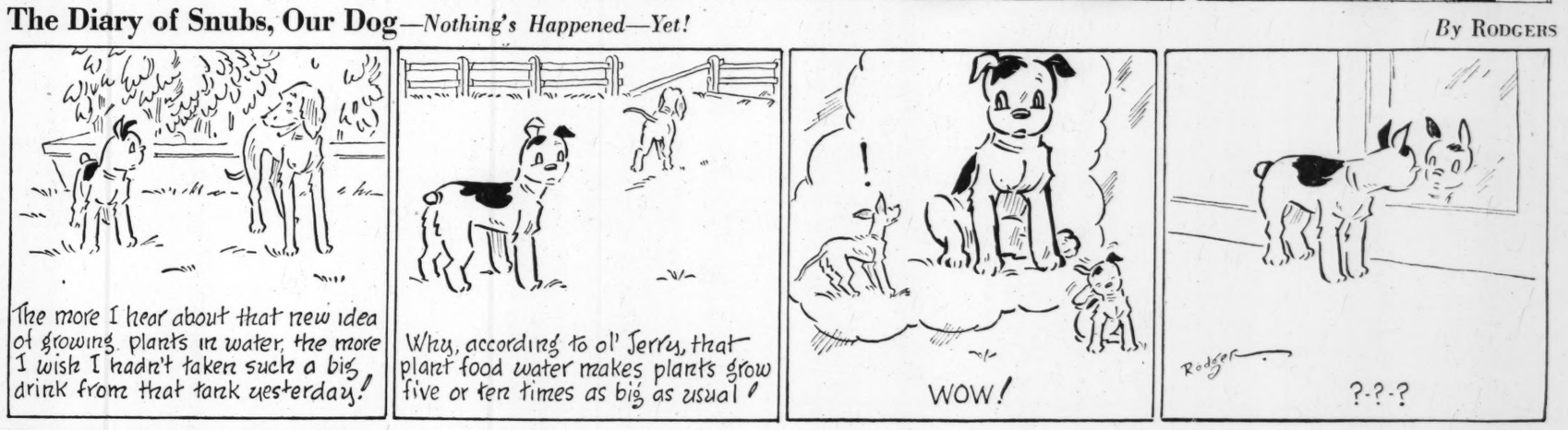
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Radio Comedian*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY—GREAT NEWS! YOU'RE ON OUR PROGRAM REGULARLY !!
YOU'RE MISTAKEN ...I DIDN'T GET ONE QUESTION RIGHT
YOU MAY HAVE BEEN WRONG..BUT YOU WERE FUNNY !! YOU'VE GOT A STACK OF LETTERS THIS THICK !! YOU'RE IN !!
POPPY!
I MEAN "FLUNKY"!
I HEARD YOU THE FIRST TIME

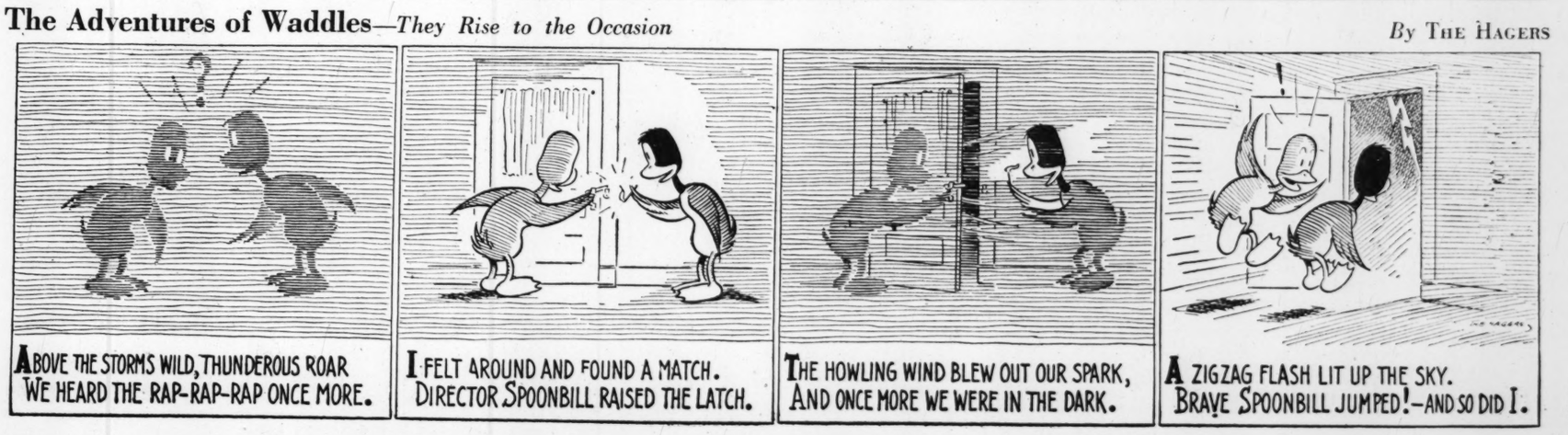
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nothing's Happened—Yet!*

By RODGERS


The more I hear about that new idea of growing plants in water, the more I wish I hadn't taken such a big drink from that tank yesterday!
Why, according to ol' Jerry, that plant food water makes plants grow five or ten times as big as usual!
!
WOW!
Rodger
?-?-?

The Adventures of Waddles—*They Rise to the Occasion*

By THE HAGERS


?
ABOVE THE STORMS WILD, THUNDEROUS ROAR WE HEARD THE RAP-RAP-RAP ONCE MORE.
I FELT AROUND AND FOUND A MATCH. DIRECTOR SPOONBILL RAISED THE LATCH.
THE HOWLING WIND BLEW OUT OUR SPARK, AND ONCE MORE WE WERE IN THE DARK.
!
A ZIGZAG FLASH LIT UP THE SKY. BRAVE SPOONBILL JUMPED!—AND SO DID I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Wings of Aluminum

This is the week when, if the pot should call the kettle black, the kettle probably would go and give itself up for old aluminum. The conscientious householder in the United States will be examining pots and pans and other home equipment to find what there may be of aluminum that is battered, leaky, broken, worn, or unnecessary and can be given up for defense.

It is a week when tens of thousands can take part in America's defense program either by contributing or by collecting the metal now most urgently needed for airplane construction and other munitions-making uses. Civilians in this way can help bridge a gap which has developed between aluminum production and defense needs.

Quite a bit of censure has been tossed here and there about an aluminum shortage but to no great purpose. The Aluminum Company of America has shown willingness to increase its production and divert its sales from normal channels, but the quick expansion of the aircraft program has outstripped all ordinary expectations of demand. Independent companies have stimulated production, and the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers' Union now has proposed a plan for bigger output.

Current production is at the rate of about 700,000,000 pounds a year with capacity for 100,000,000 pounds more under construction. Beyond that, the Office of Production Management has just recommended government construction of seven plants, under five different company managements, to raise the total production to 1,400,000,000 pounds a year. During the period while additional capacity is being organized the collection of scrap aluminum can be of tremendous assistance.

Most who give up a treasured cooking pan would like, of course, to envisage it skimming through the air in the fuselage of a bombing plane. The transformation is not quite so simple as that. Scrap aluminum might find its way into a tail skid but hardly into an engine casting. Virgin aluminum is much more workable for parts that require exactness in alloying. But the scrap aluminum may be useful for parts of gun mounts, pistons for an armored car, or utensils for an Army kitchen—in this way releasing an equivalent amount of new metal for airplane manufacture.

Thus, indirectly if not directly, the discarded frying pan can become a flying pan.

Blacklisting Aggression

Beware the anger of a patient man, says a proverb, and the slow-to-be-aroused United States bears it out in the severity of its blacklist against 1,833 firms or individuals adjudged to be serving Axis interests in Latin America.

It is only a few months since many Americans were entrusting their business dealings in Latin America to German and Italian firms which promptly used their profits on American money to finance anti-democratic propaganda. The new blacklist effectively deprives pro-Axis interests of access to America's resources. Fulminations in Berlin indicate that some substantial leakages through the British blockade are being plugged by this stopper.

Latin-American reactions are mixed, since a blacklist so extensive, and affecting some of the largest and oldest firms, must have widespread economic repercussions. Because Washington has in view the well-being of Latin America, as well as of the United States, shock-absorbing adjustments are being made. Non-Axis trade is not only protected but actively promoted.

Brazil, intent on recovering economic controls from all foreigners, takes the lead in welcoming the blacklist as another means for the Brazilianizing of business. Chilean traders, peculiarly dependent on well-established German firms, face more wrenchings. But they do not appear to oppose the aim of keeping Western Hemisphere resources within the hemisphere, as long as Chile can sell its goods to someone.

By freezing all properties and assets located in the United States but belonging to the blacklist firms, Washington underlines its determination to cut off every aid from the Axis.

America's blacklist for Latin America alone exceeds by some 600 names the British blacklist for the entire world. And Washington plans extensions of its bans to Asia and Europe. So Japan's economic relations with the Axis may soon have to undergo a long-needed showdown. In Tokyo the blacklist looms with this query: "Are you for us or against us?"

V . . . — V . . . — V

Sunday was V Day. Europe saw V's eVerywhere. Vegetable Venders arranged their wares in V's. Belgians were reported Vigorously stamping V's onto the backs of Nazi uniforms Via pseudo-friendly slaps on the shoulder. V's Vied for wall space, were Voiced on the air waVes, were tapped out (. . . —) in Morse code, were ViVid in the sky where searchlights signalled the symbol of British Victory.

Did the Nazis notice? Yes. They noticed with sufficient apprehension to try to adopt the V for their own uses. They radiocast it to Poland—of all places!—as the symbol of Nazi "Viktoria." One can imagine how the Poles will decipher it. The Nazis explained to others that it meant "Veni, Vidi, Vici": "I came, I saw, I conquered."

Knowing something—but apparently not all—about mass psychology, Berlin is aware of the T. N. T. in the V campaign. But in their attempt to sow confusion among the oppressed peoples, they have unwittingly provided a screen for those who are rebuilding European morale. Imagine a Frenchman writing a V on a wall. He is accosted by a Nazi officer. "What are you doing?" the officer asks. "Ha, ha," laughs the Frenchman agreeably, "I am writing a V for Viktoria. Ha, ha!"

The officer may feel Vexed, Vague, Vaunting, Vengeful, Vehement. But the V will probably stay, at least until the Nazis admit that it does not really stand for "Viktoria" at all, but bespeaks the disgust and hatred most of Europe feels for Nazi Violence.

Tax the Pari Mutuels

Legislative proposals to increase the State tax on pari-mutuel betting in Massachusetts deserve attention wherever this highly-mechanized means of mass-scale maldistribution of money has been legally sanctioned. The bill before the Massachusetts Legislature calling for a 5 per cent boost on the State pari-mutuel tax has aroused opposition from gambling promoters who intimate it would drive them out of business. To this protest, sponsors of the bill have countered in effect: "Then, turn over your books to the Legislature, and let us weigh the merits of your protests." The tracks have refused to do this.

Why?

The following excerpt from an article which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of this newspaper some months ago is especially pertinent:

> The huge profits accruing to this State-protected private [pari-mutuel] monopoly are out of all proportion to what is regarded by ordinary business methods as a fair and reasonable return on the investment. In Massachusetts, for example, Federal income-tax investigators testified recently that the Bristol County Kennel Club's stock paid dividends of 1,500 per cent in 1936, 1,800 per cent the following year. In the field of legitimate public service enterprises, neither Federal nor State regulatory bodies today tolerate any such exorbitant profiteering. The rates charged by worthwhile enterprises such as electric light companies or railroads are carefully restricted in what is believed to be the public interest. Does it not seem incongruous that in an uneconomic, anti-social undertaking such as pari-mutuel gambling the State should grant a franchise to private promoters for a monopoly yielding as high as 1,800 per cent profit in return for a small fraction of the take?

Is an additional 5 per cent tax too much to impose upon pari-mutuel promoters? If it is, let them prove it. Let them voluntarily open their books to public scrutiny. Or let them be taxed into doing it.

Robert and Roberto

"Ambassador" Bobby Gallagher's portfolio is good-will. A member of the Madison Square Boys' Club of New York, Bobby recently represented all the boys' clubs in the United States while on a good-will trip to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He was returning the friendly visit of Roberto de Andrade, young Brazilian envoy to the United States. Bobby's popularity soared when he made a speech in the Brazilian language, Portuguese; Brazilian newspapers hailed him as the "short-pants ambassador of good neighborliness." If this newest wrinkle in unanimity—short-pants diplomacy—helps to bring young peoples of the Americas into closer acquaintance, it will serve a useful purpose. Pan-Americanism of tomorrow would be the stronger for being fostered in part by young people north and south today.

Man's last refuge from "civilization," the North Woods, returned vacationers report, has been well nigh destroyed by the portable radio.

Our Readers Say—

"Just Russians Defending Their Homes"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Slavonic Committee for Democracy, Inc., is being deluged with inquiries from its English and American friends as to its attitude, representing as it does the opinions of the great mass of Slav people, to the German attack on Russia.

The Committee, representative of American Slavs other than the few fellow travelers of Dr. Ante Pavelich, the Croat Führer, holds the view that the army, navy and auxiliary services of the Russian forces are not Reds, as the newspapers and radio commentators are so fond of calling them, but are just Russians who are defending the homes and the soil which are theirs, their children's and their children's children to come.

Therefore, on behalf of the American Slavs, the Committee is sending to that Russian Army its ardent wishes for victory.

The Committee believe that it is utterly immaterial whether the commanders of the Russian armed forces received their education and training in the imperial schools or in the so-called Bolshevik military academies. So long as they know their jobs and do their duty, the Committee wishes them success.

The members of the Committee, all of whom are born or naturalized American citizens, who believe that democracy is the only organization of society where human beings can live in happiness and ever increasing prosperity, have at all times opposed communism. They think it is entirely alien to the Russian character and soil, and they hope that the outcome of the victory against Naziism will bring to the Russian people likewise freedom from the communistic obsession; further, they fervently hope that the transition will be peaceful and bloodless so that no more Russian blood is shed by Russians.

The Committee is convinced that in the settlement of peace the United States will play a preponderant part and it puts all its trust in the wisdom and sense of fairness of the United States Government to see that in such settlement Russia, who so many times sacrificed her blood to save her Allies (for instance, the first battle of the Marne), has not parts of her geographic body torn away from her through the greed of some and the ignorance of others. (See Bessarabia, 1919.)

THE SLAVONIC COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY, INC., Andrew Kalpaschnikoff, General Chairman. New York.

"One Must Protest"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As citizens of these democratic and United States, it is our right and our duty to express our opinion concerning national steps taken and being taken in regard to the European situation. If one holds that there is no constructive element to war and that war cannot possibly further any single idea, no matter how exalted an idea that may be, then one must vigorously protest the extension of the training period for the draftees beyond the one year and the sending of American troops beyond American soil. One must protest any steps leading to American participation in Europe's war.

The American people and Administration must not become deluded by militant statements and judgments issued by the Army and the Navy—statements and judgments in themselves naturally moulded and narrowly limited by war psychology. The American Government becomes dangerously lopsided when it does not take practical account of well-thought-out protests of its citizens, the philosophical comments of thinkers of all ages, and the logical comments of leaders detached from the machinations of the war machine.

The conclusions of the thinker must be arrived at from a level of thinking that is impersonal. These must not be influenced by hysterical fear of invasion nor on the other hand by an emotional protective feeling for our young men. The analysis of war must be probing and penetrating to arrive at the truth. Balzac asked a hundred years ago: "Without taking time to dry its feet bathed in blood up to the ankles, has not Europe always recommenced war?"

Pittsburgh — MOLLY KING

Extending Daylight Time?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is talk of extending daylight time for a much longer period, perhaps the entire year. It is claimed that this will cause a great savings in use of electric current.

To me it seems absurd. Let us assume it is winter. At this time the sun rises so late that most are up with it or a bit before it. Naturally they burn light. Now set the clock ahead an hour forcing them to get up when it is still darker so they can burn lights for a longer period in the morning. No improvement, certainly. Now let us look at the evening when it is claimed we save by having a longer evening and going to bed earlier. Instead of being dark when one leaves work it will be twilight. This is the light we have saved. What good is the light between four and five (Standard Time) in the middle of the winter. No good inside. Is it made any better by setting the clock ahead an hour and calling four five? It will still be just as dark. Nothing has been saved. As for the going to bed fallacy, one will still be up just as many hours a day under Daylight Saving Time as any other time; and all of these hours spent at home will be dark enough to require light. No savings. Business houses burn lights all day so do not enter into the picture. JOHN G. WENTWORTH

Cambridge, Mass.

Wasteful

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States is one of the most wasteful nations in the world. An early morning stroll through a short downtown alley revealed fully two quarts of metal bottle caps, thirty feet of metal baling strips, and fully twenty-five empty tin cans. Later the city refuse wagon picked them up. This is a clean city. Some day the city dump will be mined for its metal. DON WHITNEY

Milwaukee

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

He Doesn't Like Boloney

The Land Lends Itself . . .

The land has little to say when a house is to be built upon it. One morning people trample over it, and deeds are signed, and in a little while upheaval begins. Bushes and trees are torn up; hollows filled in; a gravel roadway is flung down; great gashes are cut and turned back where the house is to stand—and no permission is asked.

When the house is built, you know you have an obligation and an apology to make to the land. You must not destroy its peace; you must only rearrange it. This land which you now call yours must be as comely as it was before you came with the effrontery of improvement. So, almost before your rugs are down upon the bare new floors, you think about laying some garden rugs around your outer house.

Then the neighbors come with baskets of slips and thinned-out plants, and even with trees they impetuously bought when their houses were as new as yours. You welcome every growing thing, and set it in your earth, hardly asking its name or nature.

"This will spread," they tell you, and you do not see the warning in their eye.

"Good," you innocently cry. "That's just what we need. We have such a lot of space to cover up." As you survey your land you think you'll never get its honest anatomy concealed as it was before you trespassed upon it.

* * *

You plant and plant, anything and everything. Quantity is your only aim. What you plant at first looks raw and crude and unaccepted by the earth, as your very house looks unaccepted. The iris protrude like groping fingers; the phloxes huddle timidly; and even the things which are supposed to "spread" hover on top of the soil, looking as unassimilated as a billboard in a view.

The next year comes, and you are enchanted with the quantity of vegetation. Everything springs up, mysterious and abundant, almost rowdy in exuberance. Under the earth the multiplication table has been at work all winter.

But now you reluctantly realize that people really meant their unheeded warnings about getting pygmies in front of the long-legged plants. To your chagrin, you find delphiniums wading ankle-deep in lobelias, and hollyhocks spreading their starched apron-leaves in front of the lowly and lovely lantanas.

Then they begin to bloom, and you see that though the books tell you blithely that no flower colors grow which aren't harmonious side by side, there *are* better brethren together than magenta and orange. Magenta, you find, is always the threat that hangs over all color schemes. Magenta is the inertia-color, to which everything reverts unless care is exerted.

And as for the things that "spread"—well, spread is too mild a word. Gulp would be better, for they literally gulp down the earth, swallowing all openness, and strangling all space. You pluck out basketfuls to give to newer neighbors; you tell them about the spreading, and they innocently say, "Good, etc. . . ."

* * *

But finally you pass even that stage of discrimination, and you give away no flowers that "spread." You pluck them out merely to burn, for you have learned in this simple primitive way one of the great axioms of culture.

You have glimpsed the great beauty of austerity, and you decide that nothing is worth cultivating, unless it *must* be cultivated. You see it as the pattern of everything worthwhile in human life. At first mere having is enough. Then one comes into a higher area of appreciation. There "having" is only the handmaiden to "choosing." When one learns that abundance is unlimited, one wants constantly less, and that less more perfect.

Your earth has forgiven you now; you have proved yourself. You are a good guest, and she is a cordial hostess. She has surprises for you . . . and even pranks sometimes . . . but you understand each other now. You are mutually admiring and considerate. You never mention each other's mistakes; you forgive her weeds; she forgives your pompous plantings.

Sometimes on a moonlight night when you walk out and survey your gardening, there is an otherness and unfamiliarity about it. You wonder humbly why you call it "your" garden. You have done so grotesquely little of it. Because of your own doing, not a plant-cell is yours. All you have done really is the rejecting and accepting—and suddenly you see that is all you do in any accomplishing.

And yet if you loosed your grasp on it for a single season, the earth would take it back to herself. Just beyond your land the wildness waits. The loosestrife and fireweed, the tansy and goldenrod and asters. The nameless horde is champing at your boundary line, waiting to gallop back across your ground. For the land only lent itself to you, for as long as you are worthy of it.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

One Power Never Tried

The power of love, as the basis of a State, has never been tried. We must not imagine that all things are lapsing into confusion, if every tender protestant be not compelled to bear his part in certain social conventions; nor doubt that roads can be built, letters carried, and the fruit of labor secured, when the government of force is at an end. Are our methods now so excellent that all competition is hopeless? Could not a nation of friends even devise better ways? On the other hand, let not the most conservative and timid fear anything from a premature surrender of the bayonet, and the system of force. For, according to the order of nature, which is quite superior to our will, it stands thus: There will always be a government of force, where men are selfish; and when they are pure enough to abjure the code of force, they will be wise enough to see how these public ends of the post office, of the highway, of commerce, and the exchange of property, of museums and libraries, of institutions of art and science, can be answered.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1803-1882).

The Wide Horizon

It's Not a Full Stop

By Mary Zirkle

The final examination period in at least one of the country's large universities has disclosed a state of thought which it is to be ardently hoped is not general among college and university students.

"What's the use of it all?" the young men, or at least some of the young men, ask. "Why should I work to pass courses when the chances are that I'll be in the army before I graduate, and when my service is over I'll likely never come back to finish my college work? It's facts I'll soon be facing, not academic theories—"

Granting the tendency of youth to dramatize itself, and making all due allowances, this still seems a truly defeatist attitude. For, whether the nineteen-year-olds can quite believe it or not, the world will go on after the present crisis has been resolved, and the great majority of us, including these same nineteen-year-olds, will still be right here pegging away to the best of our ability with the tools we have.

Great books will be written and songs will be sung; rivers will be bridged and natural scientists will go on pushing back the frontiers of knowledge. Every one of these things will be done by men with skills acquired before or during or after the war; and for any one to imagine that a break in his training of a year, or five years, will incapacitate him for further learning, is to ignore all the lessons of human life and history.

* * *

These are disordered times, but some of the finest flowering of the human mind has come from such emergencies. Christopher Wren and Shakespeare built in times of change and uncertainty. Our greatest statesmen have been schooled in adversity; but it was not adversity in itself that made them strong. It was their meeting of it and turning its sharp edges to their own use.

Youth is built to accept challenges. The elder statesmen, whatever charges may be truly laid at their door, are not responsible for that. If the times are out of joint, they will not be set right by students who cry, "What is the use? The cards were stacked against us a generation ago." The new world that is coming will be built by those who remain diligently at the job in hand while that seems best and who turn to military service, when and if it becomes necessary, with the resolution to make the best of it and to turn it to whatever advantage in their total education that they may.

* * *

This service is only an interruption, not a full stop, in the normal careers of our young men. It lies with each individual to say whether the interruption is so much time wasted—actually a step in retrogression—or live time, turned to account in actual learning, in rounding out of character and in forming opportunities to take up civilian life again, not just where it was left off but in advance of that point. This will not be done by turning to a counsel of despair in the sophomore and junior university years, but rather by taking more than ordinary advantage of those years. Whatever may have been done, or left undone, in the past, the time o'clock for every man on earth is now!

Mirror of World Opinion

Another Informant

Senator Wheeler, who "predicted" to the entire world, including Adolf Hitler, the American occupation of Iceland, has been joined in similar activities by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Mr. Taft publicly charged that the United States was building a naval air base for Great Britain in Northern Ireland. . . .

If the "reliable authorities" frequently cited by Wheeler and Taft continue to feed rumors and reports to the senators, the Nazis will not suffer for any lack of information concerning American strategy and tactics in opposing the Axis.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

Why Not Double Saving?

Under the present War Savings Campaign each individual is asked to save and give for War Savings Certificates at least $12 a year. Canada's present drink bill is more than $16 per capita. The total bill is about $200,000,000 a year. And yet in all the war-savings propaganda being put out by the Government, there has not been a single suggestion that this colossal waste be curtailed. People are asked to cut down on everything else, even on necessities, but on this most harmful and wasteful of all luxuries and indulgences no stop lights are flashed.—*The United Churchman, Toronto.*

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